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# User's Guide for Computer Program That Routes Signal Traces

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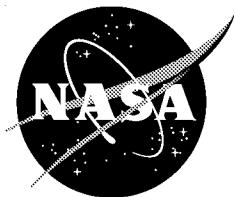
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## ABSTRACT

This disk contains both a FORTRAN computer program and the corresponding user's guide that facilitates both its incorporation into your system and its utility. The computer program represents an efficient algorithm that routes signal traces on layers of a printed circuit with both through-pins and surface mounts. The computer program included is an implementation of the ideas presented in the theoretical paper titled A Formal Algorithm for Routing Signal Traces on a Printed Circuit Board, NASA TP-3639 published in 1996. The computer program in the "connects" file can be read with a FORTRAN compiler and readily integrated into software unique to each particular environment where it might be used.

### README:

This file (readme) addresses the functions of all the files on this disk. The files are listed below with a description of each one.

- (1) The "readme" file describes other files on the disk and contains the abstract.
- (2) The "uguide" file describes how to implement the router software.
- (3) The "testpgm" file is a source file that contains a sample calling program and the router software (which is a composite of subroutines).
- (4) The "connects" file contains the input data for the calling program that is noted in the testpgm file.
- (5) The "sample" file contains the output with which to validate that correct installation of the software has been accomplished. (This file should be saved before the testpgm file is executed.)
- (6) A pdf of NASA Technical Paper 3639, A Formal Algorithm for Routing Traces on a Printed Circuit Board, published in 1996, with a routing map of signal traces as the appendix of that report.

To make these files available to the largest number of computer users, each file appears in two formats, as a pdf file and as a Microsoft Word text file. The NASA TP-3639 appears only as a pdf file.

Note: Adobe Acrobat Reader, required for viewing pdf files, can be downloaded free of charge at [www.adobe.com](http://www.adobe.com).

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1.9000	0.5000	2.5000	0.8500	0.4000	2.6000	0.5000	2.6000	2.0000
0.8500	0.8000	3.1500	0.5000	3.5000	2.5000	2.8000	0.7000	0.7000
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2.0000	3.1500	2.3000	1.0500	1.1500	2.1000	0.7000	1.7500	0.8000
3.1500	1.1500	2.9500	1.3500	3.5000	1.4500	0.5000	2.2000	3.3000
1.4500	1.9000	1.4500	1.5500	2.5000	0.8500	2.3000	1.9000	2.5000
3.3000	0.4000	1.0500	2.3000	3.1500	0.5000	1.0500	2.2000	0.7000
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1.7500	0.7000	3.6500	2.4000	1.7500	2.4000	0.8500	1.4500	2.2500
1.9000	2.1000	1.1500	2.4500	1.9000	2.4500	1.3500	2.4500	2.3000
2.2500	1.3500	1.5500	0.2000	2.8000	2.0000	2.1000	2.1000	1.9000
0.2000	3.3000	2.4000	1.7500	2.2000	1.2000	0.3000	1.4000	1.1500
1.4000	0.4000	2.6000	2.3000	1.7500	2.2000	1.7500	2.5000	2.2500
0.4000	2.2500	2.3000	2.8000	0.7000	0.7000	1.1500	0.5000	0.5000
2.8000	1.1500	3.3000	1.0500	3.6500	0.3000	0.7000	1.0500	1.4000
1.0500	2.9500	0.4000	1.9000	1.1500	1.7500	1.2500	2.2500	2.5000
2.4500	2.0000	3.6500	0.2000	1.4000	0.6000	2.8000	2.4000	0.7000
0.8000	1.9000	2.1000	1.9000	2.5000	0.5000	0.7000	1.5500	1.0500



**dx=.35 dy=2.3 percent=.22**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FEEDTHROUGHS PER TRACE = 1.1840

(ACTUAL DISTANCE/MANHATTAN DISTANCE) = 0.9620

PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETION = 0.2983

ACTUAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED TRACES = 125

TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED TRACES = 419

```

c This demonstration calling program expects an entrance of '0'
c at the time the inquiry is made which gives statistics consistent
c with the sample file.....DO NOT PLOT!!!!!
c Once you change the close and setup routines to reflect your
c environment, then you can plot on your device.

      DIMENSION MATRIX(24964), INDEX(3950), DX(419), DY(419),
      1XM(419), YM(419), TYFB(419), TYFE(419), WK(419), IWK1(419),
      2IWK2(419), IWK3(419)
      COMMON/DAVID/NCO, PDW, N1, XLL(20), YLL(20), XUR(20), YUR(20), BW,
      1BH, NOO, NL1, NL2, RESL
      COMMON/BEG/IBEG, IEND
      open(unit=7,file='sample')
      OPEN(UNIT=1,FILE='connects')

2288 FORMAT(9F8.7)
      READ(1,2201)NCO, TXX, TYY, PER
      READ(1,2288) (XM(I), YM(I), I=1, NCO)
      READ(1,2288) (DX(I), DY(I), I=1, NCO)
      READ(1,2288) (TYFB(I), I=1, NCO)
      READ(1,2288) (TYFE(I), I=1, NCO)
      RESL=.05
      PDW=.04
      BH=TYY+.6
      BW=TXX+.6
      N1=0
      XLL(1)=0
      YLL(1)=0
      XUR(1)=0
      YUR(1)=0
      XLL(2)=0
      YLL(2)=0
      XUR(2)=0
      YUR(2)=0
      NOO=1
      NL1=1
      NL2=0
      BB=AMAX1(BH, BW)
      N=(BB/RESL)+.001

c In this example, BB=3.95; thus N=158 and the dimensions of INDEX
c and MATRIX are 3950 and 24964 respectively as calculated by the
c formula in the users guide.
c It should be noted that the actual number of distinct traces in this
c example is 419.

2201 FORMAT(I4,3F12.6)
      CALL ROUTER(DX,DY,XM,YM,TYFE,TYFB,WK,IWK1,IWK2,IWK3,MATRIX,
      1INDEX,N)
      STOP
      END
      SUBROUTINE ROUTER(DX,DY,XM,YM,TYFE,TYFB,DSS,NNO,NOS,ISCA,
      1MATRIX,INDEX,N7)

C THIS SUBROUTINE IS THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ROUTING ALGORITHM

      DIMENSION X3(150), Y3(150), JFDD(20)
      DIMENSION NNO(1), DSS(1), NSTAT(200), X2(150), Y2(150)

```

```

DIMENSION NOS(1),JI(2,2),IOR(4),XS(150),YS(150)
DIMENSION DX(1),DY(1),XM(1),YM(1),ISCA(1)
DIMENSION ISIDE(100,2),TYFB(1),
1TYFE(1),TYPO(2),AYER(2)
INTEGER*2 MATRIX(N7,N7,2),INDEX(N7,50),ICC,IC
COMMON/MAIN/JW,JWW,IDES(2),
1ICC(50),IC(50),ITEM(2),RES,RESK,RESKK
COMMON/DAVID/KT,PDW,N1,XLL(20),YLL(20),XUR(20),YUR(20),BW,
1BH,NOO,NL1,NL2,RESL
common/ICOT/ICOT
COMMON/STTT/YFB,YFE,KMN
COMMON/DAVE/LZ,KX
COMMON/RICE/TYPE,FF,POW,kmm1,kmn1
COMMON/JR/LM,JFD
COMMON/COORD/XDES,YDES
COMMON/EXTRA/XTRA,YTRA
OPEN(UNIT=4,FILE='XY')
TOLL=.00001
RESL=RESL*.99999
KD=KT
TYPE=0
NSURF=NOO
AYER(1)=NL1*2
AYER(2)=NL2*2
PDW=PDW*1000
RES=RESL
AMAXX=-9999
AMINX=99999
AMAXY=-9999
AMINY=9999
DO 1544 J=1,KT
AMINX=AMIN1(XM(J),DX(J),AMINX)
AMAXX=AMAX1(XM(J),DX(J),AMAXX)
AMAXY=AMAX1(YM(J),DY(J),AMAXY)
AMINY=AMIN1(YM(J),DY(J),AMINY)
1544 CONTINUE
TX=AMAXX-AMINX
TY=AMAXY-AMINY
BTX=(BW-TX)*.5
BTY=(BH-TY)*.5
DX1=AMINX-BTX
DY1=AMINY-BTY
IDX=DX1/RES
DX1=IDX*RES
IDY=DY1/RES
DY1=IDY*RES
DO 1533 J=1,KT
XM(J)=XM(J)-DX1
YM(J)=YM(J)-DY1
DX(J)=DX(J)-DX1
DY(J)=DY(J)-DY1
1533 CONTINUE
I12=0
TZRO=0
ZRO=0
TFED=0
SFED=0

```

```

      KKK=1
      MMV=0
      DMMV=0
      XMAX=-9999
      XMIN=9999
      YMAX=-9999
      YMIN=9999
      DO 7001 KMN=1,NSURF
      kmn1=kmn
      PNB=AYER(KMN)/2
      NB=PNB
      NBB=NB
      IF(KMN.NE.1)GO TO 8009
      DO 1788 J=1,KT
1788 NOS(J)=0
      LLP1=0
      KJ1=0
      KL1=0
      KD1=0
      LLJ=0
      TD=0
      TD1=0
      LKK=0
8009 CONTINUE
      POW=1
      DO 1904 KMM=1,NB
      kmm1=kmm
      SC=RES
      JI(1,1)=1
      JI(2,1)=BW/RESL
      JI(1,2)=1
      JI(2,2)=BH/RESL

C THIS CODE OPENS AND CLOSES PLOT DEVICE

C      IF((KMM.NE.1).OR.(KMN.NE.1))CALL CLOSE(IDEV)
C      CALL SETUP(IDEV)
C
      KKK=IDEV
1766 CONTINUE

C THIS CODE CONSTRUCTS INDEXES WHICH DETERMINE THE INITIAL AVAILABILITY OF
C ALL THE ROWS AND COLUMNS ON THE PCB.

      nn=N7
      NNC=NN
      DO 1600 J=1,2
      DO 1601 L=1,NN
      DO 1602 M=1,NN
      MATRIX(M,L,J)=NN-M
1602 CONTINUE
1601 CONTINUE
1600 CONTINUE
2200 FORMAT(20I3)
      KBB=0
      DO 1234 KB=1,50
1234 NSTAT(KB)=0

```

```
TK=KMN
```

```
C THIS CODE INITIALIZES THE DIRECTORIES ONLY AT THE ORIGINS AND CORRESPONDING  
C TARGETS.
```

```
DO 6677 J=1,KT  
MX=XM(J)/RES  
NX=YM(J)/RES  
MXX=DX(J)/RES  
NXX=DY(J)/RES  
NC=-2  
IF((TYFB(J).EQ.0.).OR.(TYFB(J).EQ.TK))GO TO 110  
IF((TYFE(J).EQ.0.).OR.(TYFE(J).EQ.TK))GO TO 112  
IF((TYFB(J).EQ.TYFE(J)).AND.(TYFE(J).NE.TK))GO TO 6677  
110 CONTINUE  
MATRIX(MX,NX,1)=NC  
MATRIX(NX,MX,2)=NC  
112 CONTINUE  
MATRIX(MXX,NXX,1)=NC  
MATRIX(NXX,MXX,2)=NC  
6677 CONTINUE
```

```
C INITIALIZATION DONE
```

```
6600 CONTINUE  
IF((KMN.NE.1).OR.(KMM.NE.1))GO TO 3400  
JFF=0  
JFD=0  
AMAXA=0  
TJE=0  
TJEE=0  
IXC=0  
SUM=0  
DO 5599 LY=1,KD  
XZ=XM(LY)-DX(LY)  
YZ=YM(LY)-DY(LY)  
AREA=ABS(XZ*YZ)  
AMAXA=AMAX1(AMAXA,AREA)  
DDX=(XZ**2+YZ**2)  
IF(DDX.EQ.0.)GO TO 5599  
IXC=IXC+1  
SUM=SUM+DDX**.5  
TJEE=TJEE+1  
IF(AREA.EQ.0.)TJE=TJE+1  
XMAX=AMAX1(XMAX,XM(LY),DX(LY))  
XMIN=AMIN1(XMIN,XM(LY),DX(LY))  
YMAX=AMAX1(YMAX,YM(LY),DY(LY))  
YMIN=AMIN1(YMIN,YM(LY),DY(LY))  
JFD=JFD+1  
NNO(JFD)=LY  
IF(NSURF.GT.1)AREA=0  
DSS(JFD)=DDX+2.5*AREA  
5599 CONTINUE
```

```
C HERE THE SCALING IS DONE FOR THE SCREEN
```

```
cvv1=ymax-ymin
```

```

CVV=xmax-xmin
cvv=amax1(cvv,cvv1)
cvv=cvv*1.3
sd=cvv

C      ENDS SCALING

SUM=SUM/IXC
YMID=(YMAX+YMIN)/2
XMid=(XMAX+XMIN)/2
KS=JFD
CALL VSRTR(DSS,KS,NNO)
ITB=0
IF(TJE/TJEE.GE..7) ITB=1
PER=TJE/TJEE

C
C      N1 IS THE NO. OF AREAS THAT WILL BE UNROUTABLE!!!!!
C      THEREFORE, THESE AREAS ARE MADE TO BE UNROUTABLE BY INDICATING
C      THEIR OCCUPANCY IN THE DIRECTORY

IF(N1.EQ.0)GO TO 3400
YFE=0
YFB=0
JYY=0
DO 4242 JJJ=1,N1
K1=(YUR(JJJ)-YLL(JJJ))/RES
K2=(XUR(JJJ)-XLL(JJJ))/RES
NX=(YLL(JJJ)/RES)
DO 170 JC=1,K1
NX=NX+1
MX=(XLL(JJJ)/RES)
DO 160 JCC=1,K2
MX=MX+1
IZ=NX
IU=MX
MATRIX(MX,NX,1)=-2
MATRIX(NX,MX,2)=-2
CALL INIT(MX,NX,IU,IZ,KMM,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
160 CONTINUE
170 CONTINUE
4242 CONTINUE
3400 CONTINUE

C      PROCESS IS COMPLETE

JFDD(KMM)=JFD-LLP1
U=2./ (SD-SC)
V=1.- (SD*U)
AMAXX=-9999
AMAXY=-9999
AMINX=99999
AMINY=99999

C      AT THIS POINT THE ENTIRE DIRECTORY IS NOW CORRECTED IN TERMS OF ITS
C      AVAILABILITY OF ROWS AND COLUMNS
C
DO 180 NNX=1,KT

```

```

YFB=TYFB (NNX)
YFE=TYFE (NNX)
AMAXX=AMAX1 (XM (NNX) , DX (NNX) , AMAXX)
AMAXY=AMAX1 (YM (NNX) , DY (NNX) , AMAXY)
AMINX=AMIN1 (XM (NNX) , DX (NNX) , AMINX)
AMINY=AMIN1 (YM (NNX) , DY (NNX) , AMINY)
INX=(XM (NNX) /RES)
INY=(YM (NNX) /RES)
IFX=(DX (NNX) /RES)
IFY=(DY (NNX) /RES)
CALL INIT (INX, INY, IFX, IFY, KMM, MATRIX, INDEX, N7)
180 CONTINUE

```

C DIRECTORY IS NOW CURRENT AND READY FOR ACTUAL ROUTING

```

2599 FORMAT(1X,15I5)
PC=(AMAXX-AMINX)*(AMAXY-AMINY)/KT
IF (IDEV.EQ.0) GO TO 2111
CXXXX
IF ((TYPE.EQ.-1).AND.(NSURF.NE.1))GO TO 3998
IF ((TYPE.EQ.-1.).AND.(KMM.NE.1))GO TO 2111
3998 CONTINUE
CALL GRID (SC, SD, KT, XM, YM, DX, DY, TYFB, TYFE, KMM)
1257 CONTINUE
2111 CONTINUE
LLP=0
IF (NSURF.NE.1) LQQ=6
LQQ=8
KZ=2
I77=1
1008 CONTINUE
ICC(49)=LQQ
DO 2501 KX=1,LQQ
DO 2503 LZ=1,JFD
INDEX(N7-1,50)=-1
IK6=0
XTRA=0
YTRA=0
LM=NNO(LZ)
IF (NOS(LM).GE.1) GO TO 2503
IF (KMM.GT.1) GO TO 1566
IF ((LZ.GE..99*JFD).AND.(KX.LE.6)) GO TO 2501
1566 CONTINUE
XZ=XM(LM)-DX(LM)
YZ=YM(LM)-DY(LM)
IIIX=ABS(XZ/RES)
IIFY=ABS(YZ/RES)
IF (XZ.GT.YZ) JN7=1
DIST=(XZ**2+YZ**2)**.5
XOLD=XM(LM)
YOLD=YM(LM)
XOLD1=DX(LM)
YOLD1=DY(LM)
IF (KMN.EQ.1) GO TO 2700
IF (TYFB(LM)+TYFE(LM).EQ.2) GO TO 2500
GO TO 2800
2700 CONTINUE

```

```

      IF(TYFB(LM)+TYFE(LM).EQ.4)GO TO 2500
2800 CONTINUE
      RESKK=PDW/1000.
      ij=0
3311 CONTINUE
      KHH=0
      DEX=XM(LM)-XMid
      DEX1=DX(LM)-XMid
      DEY=YM(LM)-YMid
      DEY1=DY(LM)-YMid
      DELX=XM(LM)-DX(LM)
      DELY=YM(LM)-DY(LM)
      ICC(50)=0
      IF((DELX*DELY.EQ.0.).AND.(LZ.LE..5*JFD))ICC(50)=1
      IF(ITB.EQ.0)GO TO 9866
      IF((DEX*DEX1.GE.0.).OR.(DEY*DEY1.GE.0.))GO TO 1166
      IF(KX.LT.5)GO TO 2500
1166 CONTINUE
      IF((AMAXA.EQ.0.).OR.(LZ.LE..3*JFD))GO TO 6117
      IF((KX.eq.1).AND.(DELX*DELY.EQ.0.))GO TO 2500
6117 CONTINUE
      IF((KX.LT.4).AND.(LZ.GE..9*JFD))GO TO 2500
      IF(DELX*DELY.EQ.0.)GO TO 9866
      IF((KX.eq.1).AND.(LZ.GE..5*JFD))GO TO 2500
9866 CONTINUE
      AREA=DELY*DELX
      AREA=ABS(AREA)
      IF(AMAXA.EQ.0.)AMAXA=1
      AA=AREA/AMAXA
      BB=DSS(LZ)/DSS(JFD)
      IOR(1)=(XM(LM)/RES)
      IOR(2)=(YM(LM)/RES)
      IOR(3)=(DX(LM)/RES)
      IOR(4)=(DY(LM)/RES)
5588 FORMAT(1X,10I6)
      XX=XM(LM)
      YY=YM(LM)
      VV=DX(LM)
      WW=DY(LM)
      TYPO(1)=TYFB(LM)
      TYPO(2)=TYFE(LM)
      IF((AA.LE..4).OR.(BB.LE..4))GO TO 4444
      IF(KX.NE.1)GO TO 1212
      IF((AA.GE..75).OR.(BB.GE..75))GO TO 9097
1212 CONTINUE
      IF(KX.LE.3)GO TO 9097
4444 CONTINUE

```

C THE MATRIX IS TEMPORARILY CORRECTED AT THE ORIGIN AND TARGET IN ORDER  
C TO MAKE AVAILABLE THE ORIGIN AND TARGET OF THE CURRENT TRACE ATTEMPTED.  
C OTHERWISE, THE TRACE WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE AS THESE LOCATIONS ARE NOT  
C AVAILABLE FOR OTHER TRACES

```

DO 1700 L=1,2
N=2*L-1
MX=IOR(N)
NX=IOR(N+1)

```

```

IF(L.EQ.1) ITY=TYFB(LM)
IF(L.EQ.2) ITY=TYFE(LM)
NX1=NX-1
NX2=NX+1
MX1=MX-1
MX2=MX+1
J3=0
DO 1702 J1=NX1,NX2
J3=J3+1
J4=0
DO 1780 J2=MX1,MX2
J4=J4+1
MX=MX2-J4+1
NX=NX2-J3+1
IF((J4.EQ.2).AND.(J3.EQ.2))MATRIX(MX,NX,1)=0
IF(ITY.NE.0)GO TO 1104
IF((J4.NE.2).OR.(J3.NE.2))GO TO 1780
1104 CONTINUE
IF((MATRIX(MX,NX,1).EQ.-2).OR.(MATRIX(MX,NX,1).LE.-4))GO TO 1780
EXP=0
IF(MATRIX(MX,NX,1).EQ.-3)EXP=1
IF(MATRIX(MX,NX,1).EQ.-3)MATRIX(MX,NX,1)=0
IF(MATRIX(MX+1,NX,1).LT.0)GO TO 1301
IF(MX.NE.JI(2,1))MATRIX(MX,NX,1)=MATRIX(MX+1,NX,1)+1
1301 CONTINUE
IF((J3.EQ.2).AND.(J4.EQ.3))MATRIX(MX,NX,1)=1
M1=MX-1
IF(M1.LE.0)GO TO 1401
IF(MATRIX(M1,NX,1).LT.0)GO TO 1401
LL=1
IF(EXP.EQ.1.)LL=MATRIX(MX,NX,1)+1
MATRIX(M1,NX,1)=LL
LX= MATRIX(M1,NX,1)
MM=M1-1
IF((MM.LE.0).OR.(MATRIX(MM,NX,1).LT.0.))GO TO 1401
CALL FREE(1,MM,1,NX,MM,III,IIII,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
DO 9 J=IIII,MM
9 MATRIX(J,NX,1)=MATRIX(J,NX,1)+LX
1401 CONTINUE
IF((J4.EQ.2).AND.(J3.EQ.2))MATRIX(NX,MX,2)=0
IF(ITY.NE.0)GO TO 1105
IF((J4.NE.2).OR.(J3.NE.2))GO TO 1780
1105 CONTINUE
IF((MATRIX(NX,MX,2).EQ.-2).OR.(MATRIX(NX,MX,2).LE.-4))GO TO 1780
EXP=0
IF(MATRIX(NX,MX,2).EQ.-3)EXP=1.
IF(MATRIX(NX,MX,2).EQ.-3)MATRIX(NX,MX,2)=0
IF(MATRIX(NX+1,MX,2).LT.0)GO TO 1302
IF(NX.NE.JI(2,2))MATRIX(NX,MX,2)=MATRIX(NX+1,MX,2)+1
1302 CONTINUE
IF((J3.EQ.3).AND.(J4.EQ.2))MATRIX(NX,MX,2)=1
M2=NX-1
IF(M2.LE.0)GO TO 1402
IF(MATRIX(M2,MX,2).LT.0)GO TO 1402
LL=1
IF(EXP.EQ.1.)LL=MATRIX(NX,MX,2)+1
MATRIX(M2,MX,2)=LL

```

```

LX=MATRIX(M2,MX,2)
MM=M2-1
IF((MM.LE.0).OR.(MATRIX(MM,MX,2).LT.0.))GO TO 1402
CALL FREE(2,MM,1,MX,MM,III,IIII,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
DO 8 J=IIII,MM
 8 MATRIX(J,MX,2)=MATRIX(J,MX,2)+LX
1402 CONTINUE
1780 CONTINUE
1702 CONTINUE
1700 CONTINUE
1777 CONTINUE
C
C THE TEMPORARY CORRECTION OF DIRECTORY IS DONE
C
5411 FORMAT(1X,5I10)
L5=0
ISW=0
1235 CONTINUE
XDES=DX(LM)
YDES=DY(LM)
ICOT=0
IF(KX.Lt.6)GO TO 5551
IF(KX.EQ.LQQ)GO TO 5551
DXX=DX(LM)-XM(LM)
DYY=DY(LM)-YM(LM)
KZ=2
IF((DXX.EQ.0.).OR.(DYY.EQ.0.))GO TO 5551
GG=AMAX1(XM(LM),DX(LM))
DX(LM)=(JI(2,1)-KZ)*RES
IF(XM(LM).EQ.GG)DX(LM)=(JI(1,1)+KZ)*RES
IF(DY(LM).GE.YM(LM))S=((JI(2,2)-KZ)*RES)+DY(LM))/2.
IF(DY(LM).LT.YM(LM))S=((JI(1,2)+KZ)*RES)+DY(LM))/2.
DY(LM)=S
ICOT=1
5551 CONTINUE
IDES(1)=(DX(LM)/RES)
IDES(2)=(DY(LM)/RES)
IDY=IDES(2)
IDX=IDES(1)
XTRA=0
YTRA=0
IF(KX.NE.LQQ)GO TO 1919
IF((IIX.LE.3).OR.(IIY.LE.3))GO TO 1919
IF((MATRIX(IDX,IDX+1,1).GE.0).AND.(MATRIX(IDY+1,
1IDX,2).GE.0))GO TO 1918
  IF((MATRIX(IDX+1,IDX,1).GE.0).AND.(MATRIX(IDY,
1IDX+1,2).GE.0))GO TO 1917
  IF((MATRIX(IDX,IDX-1,1).GE.0).AND.(MATRIX(IDY-1,
1IDX,2).GE.0))GO TO 1920
  IF((MATRIX(IDX-1,IDX,1).GE.0).AND.(MATRIX(IDY,IDX-1,2).1GE.0))GO TO 1921
    GO TO 1919
1920 CONTINUE
XTRA=0
YTRA=RES
IDES(2)=IDY-1
GO TO 1919

```

```

1921 CONTINUE
  XTRA=RES
  YTRA=0
  IDES(1)=IDX-1
  GO TO 1919
1917 CONTINUE
  YTRA=0
  XTRA=-RES
  IDES(1)=IDX+1
  GO TO 1919
1918 CONTINUE
  XTRA=0
  YTRA=-RES
  IDES(2)=IDY+1
1919 CONTINUE
C
C THE ACTUAL ALGORITHM BEGINS (SEE THEORETICAL PAPER)
C
  ITEM(1)=(XM(LM)/RES)
  ITEM(2)=(YM(LM)/RES)
  IW=IABS(ITEM(1)-IDES(1))
  IWW=IABS(ITEM(2)-IDES(2))
  IF(L5.EQ.0)GO TO 104
  IF(IW.GE.IWW)GO TO 1055
  GO TO 100
104 CONTINUE
  IF(IW.GE.IWW)GO TO 100
1055 CONTINUE
  JW=2
  JWW=1
  GO TO 101
100 CONTINUE
  JW=1
  JWW=2
101 J=0
  K0=ITEM(JW)
  K01=ITEM(JWW)
  DO 102 JD=1,50
102 IC(JD)=1
  JS=1
  IF(KX.GT.1)JS=2
  KM=50
  IF(KX.EQ.2)KM=30
  IF((KX.EQ.3).OR.(KX.EQ.4))KM=40
  IF(DELX*DELY.EQ.0.)KM=30
  IF(KX.EQ.1)KM=15
  IF((KX.GE.5).AND.(NSURF.GT.1))KM=100
  IF(KX.EQ.1)IU=2
  IF(KX.GE.2)IU=(KX-1)*2+3
  IF(KX.GE.4)JS=3
  IF(KX.LT.5)GO TO 1155
  JS=10
  IF((DELX*DELY.NE.0.).AND.(LZ.LE..7*JFD))JS=6
  IF((DELX*DELY.EQ.0.).AND.(LZ.LE..2*JFD))JS=8
1155 CONTINUE
  IF(KX.LT.7)GO TO 1199
  IF(DELX*DELY.EQ.0.)GO TO 1199

```

```

JS=10
KM=100
IU=40
1199 CONTINUE
IF((LLP.LE..7*JFDD(KMM)).OR.(KX.LE.5))GO TO 1002
IF(DELX*DELY.EQ.0.)GO TO 1002
IU=MAX0(30,IU)
KM=MAX0(KM,100)
1002 CONTINUE
1005 CONTINUE
IF(ISTAT.EQ.-99)JS=300
II6=MAX0(IDES(JWW),K01)
II7=MIN0(IDES(JWW),K01)
II=MIN0(II6+JS,JI(2,JWW))
III=MAX0(II7-JS,JI(1,JWW))
2005 CONTINUE
JJ=JWW
MAX=9999
MIN=0
NR=K0+IJ
MR=K0-IJ

```

C AT A SPECIFIC POINT ON THE MAJOR AXIS, POINTS(PIXELS) ARE CHOSEN IN A NESTED  
C FASHION ON THE MINOR AXIS.

```

DO 1760 N=MR,NR
CALL FREE(JJ,II,III,N,K01,III,IIII,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
MAX=MIN0(III,MAX)
MIN=MAX0(IIII,MIN)
1760 CONTINUE
III=MAX
IIII=MIN
IF((K01.EQ.III).AND.(K01.EQ.III1))GO TO 105
J=J+1
IF(J.GE.IU)GO TO 9097
CALL FILL(III,IIII,K0,K01,J,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
1010 CONTINUE
LE=IC(J)
LT=ICC(J)
KK=INDEX(LT+1,J)

```

C KK REPRESENTS THE NEXT PIXEL ON THE MINOR AXES WITH RESPECT TO GIVEN  
C "J(i)" ON THE MAJOR AXIS, AS IN TP3639.PDF.  
C THE ACTUAL SEARCH FOR A SOLUTION STARTS HERE.

```

DO 220 I=LE,LT
JQ=IC(J)
CALL ROUTE(KK,JQ,K0T,J,ISTAT,XM,YM,DX,DY,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
IF(ISTAT.LT.0)GO TO 1312
IF((K0T.GE.JI(2,JW)).OR.(K0T.LE.JI(1,JW)))GO TO 321
IF(ISTAT.EQ.0)GO TO 1312
IF((ISTAT.GE.JI(2,JWW)).OR.(ISTAT.LE.JI(1,JWW)))GO TO 321
1312 CONTINUE

```

C IF SUCCESSFUL, WE ARE DONE AND THE DIRECTORY IS CORRECTED TO REFLECT THE  
C NEW TRACE. ISTAT > 0 INDICATES TOTAL SUCCESS.

```

IF(ISTAT.GT.0)GO TO 1090

C IF NOT SUCCESSFUL, THE ALGORITHM PROCEEDS AS DESCRIBED IN THE PAPER
C THAT IS, ISTAT=0 INDICATES PARTIAL SUCCESS, WHILE ISTAT < 0 INDICATES
C THAT NO PROGRESS WAS MADE

I99=1
IF(PC.LT..06)I99=2
IF((ISTAT.EQ.-2).AND.(KX.LT.LQQ))GO TO (1101,321),I99
IF(RES.GT..049)GO TO 9911
IF((ISTAT.LT.0).AND.(kx.le.1))GO TO 321
9911 CONTINUE
IF(PC.LT..02)GO TO 1214
IF((KX.GE.2).OR.(DIST.GE..45))GO TO 1214
IF((J.GE.2).OR.(IC(J).GE.2))GO TO 1101
1214 CONTINUE
IF((KX.LE.6).OR.(J.LE.6))GO TO 1113
go to 321
1113 CONTINUE
IF(ISTAT.LT.0)GO TO 9922
IF((KX.GE.LQQ).AND.(J.GT.1))GO TO 321
IF((KX.GE.LQQ).AND.(J.EQ.1))ISTAT=-99
IF((KX.GE.LQQ).AND.(J.EQ.1))GO TO 221
9922 CONTINUE
IUT=5
IF(DIST.lt.1.5)IUT=3
IF((ISTAT.EQ.0).AND.(KX.GE.iut))GO TO 221
IK6=IK6+1
IF((IK6.GT.20).AND.(KX.LT.3))GO TO 1101
IF((IK6.GT.100).AND.(ISTAT.EQ.0))GO TO 221
IF((IK6.GT.800.).AND.(ISTAT.LT.0))GO TO 1101
IF((KX.GT.3).OR.(XZ*YZ.EQ.0.))GO TO 7088
IF((ISTAT.LT.0).AND.(IC(J).GT.4))GO TO 1101
7088 CONTINUE
I88=1
IF(KX.GE.7)I88=2
IF((J.GE.9).AND.(LZ.GE..4*JFD))GO TO (1101,321),I88
IF((KX.EQ.1).AND.(ITB.EQ.1))GO TO 1101
IF(KX.EQ.1)GO TO 321
IF((KHH.EQ.0).AND.(IC(J).GE.3))GO TO 9199
IF(J.LE.3)GO TO 2133
IF((XZ*YZ.EQ.0).AND.(ISTAT.EQ.0))GO TO 9198
2133 CONTINUE
IF((J.GT.1).AND.(KX.LE.2))GO TO 1101
GO TO 9198
9199 CONTINUE
IF((J.GT.1).AND.(KX.eq.2))GO TO 321
9198 CONTINUE
CON1=.82
IF(KX.GT.2)CON1=.7
con2=.9
IF((LZ.le..3*JFD).and.(j.gt.3))GO TO 1213
IF((XZ*YZ.EQ.0).and.(J.LE.6))GO TO 321
IF(DIST.LE.1.5)GO TO 3212
IF(J.LT.5)CON2=.93
1213 CONTINUE
IF(IC(J).GE.7)GO TO 3212

```

```

        IF((LLP.GE..35*JFDD(KMM)).AND.(XZ*YZ.NE.0.))CON1=.84
3212 CONTINUE
        IF((J.eq.1).or.(KHH.GE.3))GO TO 1112
        IF((KX.LE.3).AND.(LZ.GE.CON1*JFD))GO TO 1101
1112 CONTINUE
        IF((KX.eq.4).AND.(LZ.GE.CON2*JFD))GO TO 1101
3211 CONTINUE
        IF((IC(J).GE.6).AND.(KX.LE.3))GO TO 1101
        IF(KMM.GT.1)GO TO 8755
        IF(PC.GT..1)GO TO 7999
        iff=3
        IF(ic(j).ge.4)IFF=4
        IF((ISTAT.EQ.0).AND.(KX.GE.iff))GO TO 221
8755 CONTINUE
        IF((XZ*YZ.EQ.0).or.(LLP.LE..10*JFDD(KMM)))GO TO 7899
        IF((J.GT.3).AND.(KX.LT.4))GO TO 1101
7899 CONTINUE
        IF(KX.GE.7)GO TO 7999
7999 CONTINUE
        IF(KMM.EQ.1)GO TO 321
        IF((J.GT.3).AND.(KX.EQ.4))GO TO 321
        IF((J.GT.6).AND.(KX.EQ.5))GO TO 1101
        IF((ISTAT.EQ.0).AND.(KX.EQ.2))GO TO 321
        IF(ISTAT.EQ.0)GO TO 221
321 CONTINUE
        IC(J)=IC(J)+1
220 CONTINUE

```

C AT THIS JUNCTURE, THE PRECEDING GENERATION IS ADDRESSED (ANCESTOR)  
C AND THE ALGORITHM IS ADVANCED AS BEFORE.

```

222 J=J-1
        KHH=KHH+1
        IF((J.LE.5).OR.(KMM.NE.1))GO TO 214
        KQ=5
        IF((KHH.GE.3).AND.(KX.LE.KQ))GO TO 9097
214 CONTINUE
        IF(KHH.GE.KM)J=0
219 CONTINUE
        IF(J.LE.0)GO TO 1090

```

C HERE THE NEXT PIXEL OF THE MINOR AXIS IS ADDRESSED AT THE PRESENT  
C GENERATION

```

        IC(J+1)=1
        IF(IC(J)+1.GT.ICC(J))GO TO 222
        IC(J)=IC(J)+1
        GO TO 1010
221 CONTINUE

```

C HERE THE NEXT GENERATION IS SOUGHT WHERE THE NEXT VALUE ON THE  
C MAJOR AXIS IS K0T="J(i+1)" (this is the symbolic notation in the  
c theoretical paper)

```

        K0=K0T
        K01=INDEX(IC(J),J)
        GO TO 1005

```

```

105 CONTINUE
  MN=IDES (JW) -K0
  LL=999
  LL1=999
  IF(MN.GE.0) LL=K0+MN
  IF(MN.LT.0) LL1=K0+MN
  IF(LL.EQ.999) LL=K0
  IF(LL1.EQ.999) LL1=K0
  MAX=9999
  MIN=0
  NR=K01+IJ
  MR=K01-IJ
  DO 1860 N=MR,NR
    CALL FREE (JW,LL,LL1,N,K0,LLL,LLL1,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
    MAX=MIN0 (LLL,MAX)
    MIN=MAX0 (LLL1,MIN)
1860 CONTINUE
  LLL=MAX
  LLL1=MIN
  IF((K0.NE.LLL).OR.(K0.NE.LLL1))GO TO 2115
  IF(J.GE.1)GO TO 219
  GO TO 1090
2115 CONTINUE
  K00=K0
  IF(IDES (JW).EQ.K0)GO TO 222
  DO 1960 N=MR,NR
    IF(IDES (JW).GT.K0) I=MATRIX(K0,N,JW)
    IF(IDES (JW).LT.K0) I=MATRIX(K0-1,N,JW)
    IF(I.LE.0)GO TO 222
1960 CONTINUE
  K0=K0+ISIGN(1,IDES (JW) -K0)

```

C PROCEED TO THE NEXT GENERATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY DETERMINE NEW  
C PIXELS FOR THE MINOR AXIS.

```

J=J+1
ICC(J)=1
IC(J)=1
INDEX(1,J)=K01
INDEX(2,J)=K00
GO TO 2005
1090 CONTINUE
2388 FORMAT(1X,3I10)
  IF(J.GE.IU)GO TO 9097
  IF(J.GT.0)GO TO 1100
1101 CONTINUE
1236 CONTINUE
  ISW=ISW+1
  IF(KX.LT.6)GO TO 1616
  IF(ISW.EQ.2)GO TO 1717
  DX(LM)=VV
  DY(LM)=WW
  GO TO 1616
1717 CONTINUE
  DX(LM)=XX
  DY(LM)=YY
1616 CONTINUE

```

```
XMM=XM(LM)
YMM=YM(LM)
XM(LM)=DX(LM)
YM(LM)=DY(LM)
DX(LM)=XMM
DY(LM)=YMM
```

C HERE DECISIONS ARE MADE TO EITHER SWITCH MINOR AND MAJOR AXES OR  
C SOURCES AND TARGETS.

```
IF(ISW.EQ.2)GO TO 9098
GO TO 1235
9098 CONTINUE
IF((IWW.EQ.0).OR.(IW.EQ.0))GO TO 9097
9099 CONTINUE
L5=L5+1
IF(L5.EQ.2)GO TO 9097
ISW=0
GO TO 1235
9097 CONTINUE
YFB=TYFB(LM)
YFE=TYFE(LM)
```

C RESET TARGET AND SOURCE TO BE UNUASABLE FOR OTHER TRACES.

```
CALL INIT(IOR(1),IOR(2),IOR(3),IOR(4),KMM,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
XM(LM)=XX
YM(LM)=YY
DX(LM)=VV
DY(LM)=WW
5050 CONTINUE
TKMN=KMN
IF(KMM.LT.NBB)GO TO 2505
IF((TYFB(LM).EQ.0.).AND.(KMN.EQ.NSURF))GO TO 2277
IF(TYFB(LM).EQ.TKMN)GO TO 2277
GO TO 2505
2277 CONTINUE
IF(KX.EQ.LQQ)LKK=LKK+1
IF(KX.EQ.LQQ)NOS(LM)=-KMN
GO TO 2505
1100 CONTINUE
1077 CONTINUE
1012 CONTINUE
506 FORMAT(1X,7I9)
```

C SUCCESS .... PROCEED TO MAKE THE PROPER ENTRANCE IN THE DIRECTORY  
C TO REFLECT THAT TRACE AND CORRECT THE ENTIRE DIRECTORY. MOREOVER,  
C PLACE THE ACTUAL CONNECTIONS IN THE FILE "XY" WHICH TAKES PLACE  
C IN THE SUBROUTINE, "CONNECT".

```
IF(INDEX(N7,50).EQ.1)I12=I12+1
CALL DIRCTY(J,ISTAT,KOT,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
YFB=TYFB(LM)
YFE=TYFE(LM)
CALL INIT(IOR(1),IOR(2),IOR(3),IOR(4),KMM,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
CALL CONNECT(J,SC,SD,KOT,ISTAT,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
XM(LM)=XX
```

```

YM(LM)=YY
DX(LM)=VV
DY(LM)=WW
2504 CONTINUE
LKK=LKK+1
4500 CONTINUE
LLP=LLP+1
ISCA(LLP)=LM
IF(ISW.NE.0) ISCA(LLP)=-LM
NOS(LM)=1
2505 CONTINUE
2500 CONTINUE
DX(LM)=XOLD1
DY(LM)=YOLD1
XM(LM)=XOLD
YM(LM)=YOLD
2503 CONTINUE
2501 CONTINUE
2502 CONTINUE
INN=0
DO 1870 J=1,KT
INX=XM(J)/RES
INY=YM(J)/RES
IFX=DX(J)/RES
IFY=DY(J)/RES
MATRIX(INX,INY,1)=-2
MATRIX(INY,INX,2)=-2
MATRIX(IFX,IFY,1)=-2
MATRIX(IFY,IFX,2)=-2
1870 CONTINUE
DO 1288 J=1,2
DO 1289 L=1,NNC
DO 1290 M=1,NNC
IF(MATRIX(M,L,J).LE.-4) MATRIX(M,L,J)=-1
1290 CONTINUE
1289 CONTINUE
1288 CONTINUE
1905 CONTINUE
INN=INN+1
REWIND 4
KJ=0
IF(LLP.EQ.0) GO TO 7001
IO=1
IF(TYPE.EQ.1.) IO=2
DO 1611 JG=1,IO
KL=0
ISW=0
TQ=0
5555 DO 3131 KP=1,1000
2323 FORMAT(2F9.3)

```

C READS THE LINE-SEGMENTS OF THE TRACES

```

READ(4,2323)XS(KP),YS(KP)
IF(XS(KP).LE.-999.) GO TO 120
3131 CONTINUE
120 CONTINUE

```

```

KP=KP-1
TX=ABS(XS(1)-XS(KP))
TY=ABS(YS(1)-YS(KP))
NG=KP
500 CONTINUE
DO 16 J=1,NG
IF(J+2.GT.NG)GO TO 19
T=XS(J+1)-XS(J)
T1=XS(J+2)-XS(J+1)
S=YS(J+1)-YS(J)
S1=YS(J+2)-YS(J+1)
IF((T.EQ.0.).AND.(T1.EQ.0.))GO TO 18
IF((S.EQ.0.).AND.(S1.EQ.0.))GO TO 18
GO TO 16
18 CONTINUE
NN=J+2
DO 17 JT=NN,NG
XS(JT-1)=XS(JT)
YS(JT-1)=YS(JT)
17 CONTINUE
NG=NG-1
GO TO 500
16 CONTINUE
19 CONTINUE
KP=NG
KL=KL+1
KF=IABS(ISCA(KL))
TX=ABS(DX(KF)-XM(KF))
TY=ABS(DY(KF)-YM(KF))
TD=TD+TX+TY
KFF=ISCA(KL)
IBC=TYFB(KF)
IEC=TYFE(KF)
IF(KFF.GE.0)GO TO 3838
IBC=TYFE(KF)
IEC=TYFB(KF)
3838 CONTINUE
IJJ=0
JKL=MOD(KL,7)
IF(JKL.EQ.3)JKL=0

c      Determines the color of the trace

c      CALL JCOLOR(JKL)
2222 CONTINUE
CXXXX
IF(KL.EQ.LLP)ISW=1
IOR(1)=0
IOR(2)=0

C THE FOLLOWING CODE IS BEING EMPLOYED TO DETERMINE IF A PARTICULAR
C LINE-SEGMENT OF THIS TRACE IS IN FACT NOT CROSSED BY ANY OTHER TRACE
C ON THE ALTERNATE LAYER. IF NOT, THEN NO VIA IS NECESSARY.

DO 1305 JX=1,2
LN=0
IF((JX.EQ.2).AND.(IOR(2).GE.999))GO TO 1305

```

```

DO 1300 JH=1 ,KP
IF(JH.EQ.KP) GO TO 1300
XD=XS (JH) -XS (JH+1)
YD=YS (JH) -YS (JH+1)
IF(JX.NE.1) GO TO 9090
TD1=TD1+ABS (XD)+ABS (YD)
9090 CONTINUE
IF(XD.EQ.0.) GO TO 1901
JW=1
JWW=2
NX=(YS (JH)+TQ)/RES
JM=(XS (JH)+TQ)/RES
JMM=(XS (JH+1)+TQ)/RES
GO TO 1902
1901 CONTINUE
JW=2
JWW=1
JM=(YS (JH)+TQ)/RES
JMM=(YS (JH+1)+TQ)/RES
NX=(XS (JH+1)+TQ)/RES
1902 CONTINUE
J1=MIN0 (JM,JMM)
J2=MAX0 (JM,JMM)
3301 FORMAT(1X,8I8)
IF(JW.EQ.2) GO TO 6888
A1=XS (JH)
B1=XS (JH+1)
GO TO 5990
6888 CONTINUE
A1=YS (JH)
B1=YS (JH+1)
5990 CONTINUE
IF(J2-J1.LE.0) GO TO 2007
NR=NX+IJJ
MR=NX-IJJ
A=XS (JH)-XS (JH+1)
B=YS (JH)-YS (JH+1)
DO 2006 N=MR,NR
DO 150 LH=J1,J2
IF((LH.LE.J1).OR.(LH.GE.J2)) GO TO 150
IF(IJJ.EQ.0) GO TO 1866
IF((A.LE.0.).AND.(B.LE.0.)) GO TO 1888
IF((JH.EQ.1).AND.(LH.LE.J1+IJJ)) GO TO 150
IF((JH.EQ.KP-1).AND.(LH.GE.J2-IJJ)) GO TO 150
GO TO 1999
1888 CONTINUE
IF((JH.EQ.1).AND.(LH.GE.J2-IJJ)) GO TO 150
IF((JH.EQ.KP-1).AND.(LH.LE.J1+IJJ)) GO TO 150
1999 CONTINUE
IF((JH.EQ.KP-1).OR.(JH.EQ.1)) GO TO 1866
IF((LH.GE.J2-IJJ).OR.(LH.LE.J1+IJJ)) GO TO 150
1866 CONTINUE
IF(N.LE.1) GO TO 150
L1=MATRIX(N-1,LH,JWW)
L2=MATRIX(N,LH,JWW)
L3=MATRIX(N+1,LH,JWW)
IF(L2.GE.0) GO TO 150

```

```

IF((L1.GE.0).OR.(L3.GE.0))GO TO 150
GO TO 2266
150 CONTINUE
2006 CONTINUE
2007 CONTINUE
    IF(JH.NE.1)GO TO 1300
    IF(JX.EQ.1)JWO=JWW
    IF(JX.EQ.2)JWO=JW
    IOR(JX+2)=JWO
    GO TO 1300
2266 CONTINUE
    IF(JH.NE.1)GO TO 2999
    IOR(2)=9999
    JWO=JW
    IOR(JX+2)=JWO
    GO TO 1300
2999 CONTINUE
    IF(JWO.EQ.JW)GO TO 1300
    LN=LN+1
    ISIDE(LN,JX)=JH
    JWO=JW
    IOR(JX)=IOR(JX)+1
1300 CONTINUE
1305 CONTINUE
    IF(IOR(1).LE.IOR(2))KJJ=IOR(1)
    IF(IOR(2).LE.IOR(1))KJJ=IOR(2)
    IF(KJJ.EQ.IOR(1))JWOO=IOR(3)
    IF(KJJ.EQ.IOR(2))JWOO=IOR(4)
    IF(INN.EQ.2)NSTAT(KJJ+1)=NSTAT(KJJ+1)+1
    KBB=MAX0(KBB,KJJ+1)
    KJ=KJ+KJJ
    IF(KJJ.EQ.IOR(1))LB=1
    IF(KJJ.EQ.IOR(2))LB=2
    I=0
    KG=KP-1
    IDD=MAX0(KP,IDD)
    LMM=1

C THIS CONCLUDES THE ARGUMENT THAT DETERMINES VIA PLACEMENT

DO 1908 JX=1,KG
IF(JX.NE.1)GO TO 1907
I=I+1
X2(I)=XS(1)
Y2(I)=YS(1)
GO TO 1908
1907 CONTINUE
XD=XS(JX-1)-XS(JX)
YD=YS(JX-1)-YS(JX)
XD1=XS(JX+1)-XS(JX)
YD1=YS(JX+1)-YS(JX)
IF((XD.EQ.0.).AND.(XD1.EQ.0.))GO TO 1908
IF((YD.EQ.0.).AND.(YD1.EQ.0.))GO TO 1908
TOL=res
t7=2
IF((ABS(XD)+ABS(YD).LE.t7*res).OR.(ABS(XD1)+ABS(YD1).LE.t7*res))
1TOL=res/2

```

```

IF(XD.EQ.0.)GO TO 2001
I=I+1
IF(LMM.GT.KJJ)GO TO 1899
IF(ISIDE(LMM,LB).NE.JX)GO TO 1899
ISIDE(LMM,LB)=I
LMM=LMM+1
X2(I)=XS(JX)
Y2(I)=YS(JX)
GO TO 1908
1899 CONTINUE
X2(I)=XS(JX)+SIGN(TOL,XD)
Y2(I)=YS(JX)
I=I+1
X2(I)=XS(JX)
Y2(I)=YS(JX)+SIGN(TOL,YD1)
GO TO 1908
2001 CONTINUE
I=I+1
IF(LMM.GT.KJJ)GO TO 1807
IF(ISIDE(LMM,LB).NE.JX)GO TO 1807
ISIDE(LMM,LB)=I
LMM=LMM+1
X2(I)=XS(JX)
Y2(I)=YS(JX)
GO TO 1908
1807 CONTINUE
TOLI=.015
X2(I)=XS(JX)
Y2(I)=YS(JX)+SIGN(TOLI,YD)
I=I+1
Y2(I)=YS(JX)
X2(I)=XS(JX)+SIGN(TOLI,XD1)
1908 CONTINUE
I=I+1
X2(I)=XS(KP)
Y2(I)=YS(KP)
2077 CONTINUE
3077 CONTINUE
X2(1)=XS(1)
Y2(1)=YS(1)
DO 4422 JX=1,I
Y3(JX)=Y2(JX)
X3(JX)=X2(JX)
MX=(X3(JX)/RES)+1
NX=(Y3(JX)/RES)+1
4422 continue
DO 1122 JX=1,I
X2(JX)=X2(JX)*U+V
Y2(JX)=Y2(JX)*U+V
1122 CONTINUE

C IF IDEV=0, DO NOT PLOT

IF(IDEV.EQ.0)GO TO 1133
KHG=KJJ+1
ISIDE(KHG,LB)=I
LMB=1

```

```

DO 1690 MN=1 , KHG
II=X3 (LMB) /RES
JJ=Y3 (LMB) /RES
LT=ISIDE (MN, LB) -LMB+1
JD=MOD (JWOO, 2)
JN=JD+4

C Determines the type of line(dashed/solid)

C IF(MN.EQ.1) CALL JLSTYL(JD)
C
C Moves to point with pen up

C IF(MN.EQ.1) CALL JMOVE (X2 (LMB) , Y2 (LMB) )
C
IS=-8
IS1=-8
G=Y3 (LMB) -Y3 (LMB-1)
GG=X3 (LMB) -X3 (LMB-1)
HH=X3 (LMB+1) -X3 (LMB)
H=Y3 (LMB+1) -Y3 (LMB)
IX=0
IF( (MN.NE.1) .OR. (KMM.EQ.1) ) GO TO 3377
IF(IBC.EQ.0)GO TO 3377
IF(INN.EQ.1)GO TO 9797
5577 CONTINUE
C=.0075
IF((MATRIX(II-1,JJ,1).LE.-2) .OR. (MATRIX(II+1,JJ,1).LE.-2))
1C=.015
IF((MATRIX(JJ-1,II,2).LE.-2) .OR. (MATRIX(JJ+1,II,2).LE.-2))
1C=.015
2477 FORMAT(1X,2I10)
KW=0
M1=MATRIX(II-1,JJ,1)
M2=MATRIX(II+1,JJ,1)
M3=MATRIX(JJ-1,II,2)
M4=MATRIX(JJ+1,II,2)
1799 CONTINUE
IF(C.EQ..0075)GO TO 3166
KW=1
TFED=TFED+1
C=.0075
JWX=2
IF(G.EQ.0.)JWX=1
M=-SIGN(1.,G+GG)
IF(JWX.EQ.1) IS=MATRIX(JJ,II+M,2)
IF(JWX.EQ.1) IS1=MATRIX(JJ-1,II+M,2)
IF(JWX.EQ.2) IS=MATRIX(II,JJ+M,1)
IF(JWX.EQ.2) IS1=MATRIX(II-1,JJ+M,1)
IF((IS.GE.0) .OR. (IS1.GE.0))C=.015
IF(ABS(G+GG).LE.RES)C=.015
IF(C.EQ..015) IX=1
IF(C.EQ..015)GO TO 3266
JWX=2
IF(G.EQ.0.)JWX=1
M=SIGN(1.,H+HH)
IF(JWX.EQ.1) IS=MATRIX(II,JJ+M,1)

```

```

IF(JWX.EQ.1) IS1=MATRIX(II-1,JJ+M,1)
IF(JWX.EQ.2) IS=MATRIX(JJ,II+M,2)
IF(JWX.EQ.2) IS1=MATRIX(JJ-1,II+M,2)
IF((IS.GE.0).OR.(IS1.GE.0))C=.015
IF(C.EQ..015) IX=2
3266 CONTINUE
IF(IX.EQ.0) GO TO 3166
IF(G.NE.0.) GO TO 3366
IT=X3(LMB)/RES
JT=Y3(LMB)/RES
JT=JT+SIGN(1.,H)
IF(IX.NE.1) GO TO 8800
IG=X3(LMB)/RES
JO=Y3(LMB)/RES
IG=IG-SIGN(1.,G+GG)
N1=MATRIX(JO-1,IG,2)
N2=MATRIX(JO+1,IG,2)
GO TO 2424
8800 CONTINUE
IG=IT
JO=JT
N1=MATRIX(IG+1,JO,1)
N2=MATRIX(IG-1,JO,1)
2424 CONTINUE
1222 FORMAT(1X,F8.3)
IF((N1.LE.-2).OR.(N2.LE.-2)) GO TO 9900
X0=X3(LMB)*U+V
Y0=Y3(LMB)+SIGN(RES,H)
Y0=Y0*U+V
C IF(IX.EQ.1) CALL JLSTYL(JD)
C Moves to point with pen down
C CALL JDRAW(X0,Y0)
C IF(IX.EQ.2) CALL JLSTYL(JD)
GO TO 3166
3366 CONTINUE
IT=X3(LMB)/RES
IT=IT+SIGN(1.,HH)
JT=Y3(LMB)/RES
IF(IX.NE.1) GO TO 7700
IG=X3(LMB)/RES
JO=Y3(LMB)/RES
JO=JO-SIGN(1.,G+GG)
N1=MATRIX(IG-1,JO,1)
N2=MATRIX(IG+1,JO,1)
GO TO 1414
7700 CONTINUE
IG=IT
JO=JT
N1=MATRIX(JO+1,IG,2)
N2=MATRIX(JO-1,IG,2)
1414 CONTINUE
IF((N1.LE.-2).OR.(N2.LE.-2)) GO TO 9900
Y0=Y3(LMB)*U+V
X0=X3(LMB)+SIGN(RES,HH)

```

```

X0=X0*U+V
C      IF(IX.EQ.1) CALL JLSTYL(JD)
C      CALL JDRAW(X0,Y0)
C      IF(IX.EQ.2) CALL JLSTYL(JD)
3166 CONTINUE
C=.0075
IF(IX.EQ.0) GO TO 9900
IF(IX.NE.1) GO TO 9800
XT=X3 (LMB) *U+V
YT=Y3 (LMB) *U+V
IF(G.EQ.0.) XT=(X3 (LMB) -SIGN(RES,G+GG)) *U+V
IF(G.NE.0.) YT=(Y3 (LMB) -SIGN(RES,G+GG)) *U+V
GO TO 3434
9800 CONTINUE
XT=X0
YT=Y0
3434 CONTINUE
SFED=SFED+1
IF((M1.EQ.-6).OR.(M2.EQ.-6)) SFED=SFED+1
IF((M3.EQ.-6).OR.(M4.EQ.-6)) SFED=SFED+1
3535 CONTINUE

C      Draws approximate circle with 5 points

C      CALL JCIRCL(XT,YT,0.,C,5)
X2 (LMB)=X0
Y2 (LMB)=Y0
C      CALL JMOVE(X0,Y0)
MATRIX(II,JJ,1)=-1
MATRIX(JJ,II,2)=-1
XE=(XT-V)/U
YE=(YT-V)/U
I1=XE/RES
J1=YE/RES
MATRIX(I1,J1,1)=-4
MATRIX(J1,I1,2)=-4
GO TO 4747
9900 CONTINUE
C=.0075
XT=X3 (LMB) *U+V
YT=Y3 (LMB) *U+V
C      CALL JDRAW(XT,YT)
C      CALL JCIRCL(XT,YT,0.,C,5)
C      CALL JLSTYL(JD)
X2 (LMB)=XT
Y2 (LMB)=YT
IF(KW.EQ.0) GO TO 4747
IF((M1.EQ.-4).OR.(M2.EQ.-4)) GO TO 2020
IF((M3.NE.-4).AND.(M4.NE.-4)) GO TO 4747
2020 CONTINUE
MATRIX(II,JJ,1)=-6
MATRIX(JJ,II,2)=-6
GO TO 4747
9797 CONTINUE
MATRIX(II,JJ,1)=-4
MATRIX(JJ,II,2)=-4
GO TO 4747

```

```

3377 CONTINUE
  IF(MN.EQ.1)GO TO 4747
  IF(INN.EQ.1)GO TO 7979
  GO TO 5577
7979 CONTINUE
  MATRIX(II,JJ,1)=-4
  MATRIX(JJ,II,2)=-4
4747 CONTINUE
  JA=JD+1
  IF(IO.EQ.1)GO TO 6665
  IF(JA.NE.JG)GO TO 6666
6665 CONTINUE
  IF(INN.EQ.1)GO TO 6666
  IF(KHG.EQ.MN)GO TO 7777
  LC=LMB+LT-1
  G=Y3(LC)-Y3(LC-1)
  GG=X3(LC)-X3(LC-1)
  GX=GG+G
  GXX=ABS(GX)
  RESS=AMIN1(GXX,RES,.015)
  IF(G.EQ.0.)X2(LC)=(X3(LC)-SIGN(RESS,GX))*U+V
  IF(G.NE.0.)Y2(LC)=(Y3(LC)-SIGN(RESS,GX))*U+V
7777 CONTINUE

C      Draws LT points in the arrays X2 AND Y2 begining at LMB
C      CALL JPOLY(X2(LMB),Y2(LMB),LT)

6666 CONTINUE
CXXXXX
  LL=LMB+LT-1
  LMB=ISIDE(MN,LB)
  JWOO=JWOO+1
1690 CONTINUE
  X2(LL)=X3(LL)*U+V
  Y2(LL)=Y3(LL)*U+V
  X2(1)=X3(1)*U+V
  Y2(1)=Y3(1)*U+V
  XXC=ABS(X3(LL)-XM(KF))
  XXD=ABS(X3(LL)-DX(KF))
  YYC=ABS(Y3(LL)-YM(KF))
  YYD=ABS(Y3(LL)-DY(KF))
  C      IF((XXC.GT.toll).AND.(XXD.GT.toll))CALL JCIRCL(
  C      1X2(LL),Y2(LL),0.,.0075,5)
  C      IF((YYC.GT.toll).AND.(YYD.GT.toll))CALL JCIRCL(
  C      1X2(LL),Y2(LL),0.,.0075,5)
  IF(KMM.NE.1)GO TO 1132
  C      IF((IEC.NE.KMN).AND.(IEC.GT.0))CALL JCIRCL(X2(LL),Y2(LL),0.,
  C      1.0075,5)
  C      IF((IBC.NE.KMN).AND.(IBC.GT.0))CALL JCIRCL(X2(1),Y2(1),0.,.0075,5)
  C      GO TO 1133
1132 CONTINUE
  C      IF(IEC.GT.0)CALL JCIRCL(X2(LL),Y2(LL),0.,.0075,5)
  C      IF(IBC.GT.0)CALL JCIRCL(X2(1),Y2(1),0.,.0075,5)
1133 CONTINUE
  IF(ISW.EQ.1)GO TO 1906
  GO TO 5555

```

```

1906 CONTINUE
  IF(INN.NE.2)GO TO 1905
  IF(IO.EQ.1)GO TO 1611
  IF(JG.EQ.2)GO TO 1611
C     CALL CLOSE(IDEV)
  CALL SETUP(IDEV)
  CALL GRID(SC,SD,KT,XM,YM,DX,DY,TYFB,TYFE,KMM)
  REWIND 4
1611 CONTINUE
  KJ1=KJ1+KJ
  KL1=KL1+KL
1800 CONTINUE
  REWIND 4
  IF((TYPE.EQ.-1.).AND.(NSURF.GT.KMN))GO TO 1900
  IF((TYPE.EQ.-1.).AND.(KMM.NE.NB))GO TO 1900
  IF((KKK.EQ.0).AND.(KMM.NE.NB))GO TO 1900
  IF((KKK.EQ.0).AND.(KMN.NE.NSURF))GO TO 1900
C     IF((KMM.EQ.NB).AND.(KMN.EQ.NSURF))CALL CLOSE(IDEV)
  IF((KMM.EQ.NB).AND.(KMN.EQ.NSURF))GO TO 1900
1900 CONTINUE
  766 format(1X,2I10)
  LLP1=LLP1+LLP
  IF(JFD.EQ.LLP1)go to 7001
1904 CONTINUE
7001 CONTINUE
C     IF((IDEV.EQ.1).AND.(KMM1.NE.NB))CALL CLOSE(IDEV)
  IF(IDEV.EQ.1)GO TO 2211
  IF(TD.EQ.0.)GO TO 2211
  TDF=TD/LLP1
  TDD=TD1/TD
  S=0
  LB=0
  DO 1228 KH=1,KD
  IF((NOS(KH).LE.0).OR.(NOS(KH).EQ.1000))NOS(KH)=0
  S=S+NOS(KH)
1228 CONTINUE
4553 FORMAT(1X,2I10,F8.3)
  S1=S
  GB=KD1
  GB1=GB
  IF(LLJ.EQ.0) LLJ=1
  GB=GB/LLJ
  GG=KJ1+I12
  GG=GG/KL1
  700 format (/2X,42HAVERAGE NUMBER OF FEEDTHROUGHS PER TRACE =,F8.4)
  WRITE(7,700)GG
  WRITE(7,711)TDD
711  FORMAT(/2X,38H(ACTUAL DISTANCE/MANHATTAN DISTANCE) =,F8.4)
  LKK=MIN0(KD,LKK)
  S=S/LKK
  GBB=IDD
  SLK=LKK
  7222 FORMAT(/2X,26HPERCENTAGE OF COMPLETION =,F7.4)
  GMMV=MMV
  WRITE(7,7222)S
  NTRR=S1
  WRITE(7,7223)NTRR

```

```

7223 FORMAT(/2X,35HACTUAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED TRACES =,I5)
7224 FORMAT(/2X,34HTOTAL NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED TRACES =,I5/)
      WRITE(7,7224)LKK
2211 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE FREE(JJ,II,III,K0,K01,III1,INDEX,N7)

C THIS SUBROUTINE DETERMINES THE AVAILABILITY OF THE ROW OR COLUMN
C IN QUESTION WITHIN THE LIMITS REQUESTED.

      DIMENSION ITWO(16)
      INTEGER*2 MATRIX(N7,N7,2), INDEX(N7,50), ICC, IC
      DATA (ITWO(I), I=1,16)/1,2,4,8,16,32,64,128,256,512,1024,2048,
      14096,8192,16384,32768/
      COMMON/MAIN/JW,JWW,IDES(2),
      1ICC(50),IC(50),ITEM(2),RES,RESK,RESKK
      COMMON/DAVE/LZ,KD
2100 FORMAT(1X,7I7)
      IH=0
      III1=K01
      III3=MATRIX(K01,K0,JJ)
      IF(III3.LT.0)III3=0
      III=MIN0(III3+K01,II)
      EN=K01-III
      IF(EN.LE.0.)GO TO 1007
      I=( ALOG10(EN)/ALOG10(2.))+2
      L=III
1001 CONTINUE
      M=MATRIX(L,K0,JJ)
      IF(M.LT.0)M=0
      M=M-(K01-L)
      IF((M.GE.0).AND.(L.EQ.III1))GO TO 1003
1002 I=I-1
      IF(I.EQ.0)GO TO 1003
      L=L-ISIGN(ITWO(I),M)
      GO TO 1001
1003 CONTINUE
      III1=L+1
      IF(MATRIX(L,K0,JJ).GE.K01-L)III1=L
1007 RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE FILL(III,III1,K0,K01,J,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)

C THIS SUBROUTINE CONSTRUCTS THE PIXELS ON THE MINOR AXIS GIVEN A
C FIXED POINT ON THE MAJOR AXIS.

      INTEGER*2 MATRIX(N7,N7,2), INDEX(N7,50), ICC, IC
      COMMON/MAIN/JW,JWW,IDES(2),
      1ICC(50),IC(50),ITEM(2),RES,RESK,RESKK
      IG=1
      DO 1000 JX=1,1000
      K=1
      IG=IG+1
      M=0
      M1=0
      IF(III.LT.K01+JX)GO TO 110

```

```

      INTEGER*2 MATRIX(N7,N7,2), INDEX(N7,50), ICC, IC
      COMMON/MAIN/JW,JWW,IDES(2),
      1ICC(50),IC(50),ITEM(2),RES,RESK,RESKK
      IG=1
      DO 1000 JX=1,1000
      K=1
      IG=IG+1
      M=0
      M1=0
      IF(III.LT.K01+JX)GO TO 110

```

```

M=1
INDEX(IG,J)=K01+JX
110 IF(III1.GT.K01-JX) GO TO 1001
M1=1
IF(M.EQ.0) K=0
INDEX(IG+K,J)=K01-JX
IG=IG+K
1001 CONTINUE
IF(M+M1.EQ.0) GO TO 1002
1000 CONTINUE
1002 CONTINUE
IG=IG-1
ICC(J)=IG
INDEX(1,J)=K01
INDEX(IG+1,J)=K0
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE ROUTE(KK,JQ,KOT,J,ISTAT,XM,YM,DX,DY,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)

```

C THIS SUBROUTINE ACTUALLY TRIES TO COMPLETE A TRACE INDEPENDENTLY  
C OF WHERE IT IS EN ROUTE AND EMPLOYS THE SEARCH BY THE METHOD INDICATED  
C IN THE SYMBOLIC STATEMENTS IN THE THEORETICAL PAPER.

```

DIMENSION XM(1),YM(1),DX(1),DY(1)
INTEGER*2 MATRIX(N7,N7,2),INDEX(N7,50),ICC,IC
COMMON/MAIN/JW,JWW,IDES(2),
1ICC(50),IC(50),ITEM(2),RES,RESKK,RESKK
COMMON/ICOT/ICOT
COMMON/DAVE/LZ,KD
COMMON/JR/LM,JFD
COMMON/COORD/XDES,YDES
INDEX(N7,50)=0
DX=XM(LM)-DX(LM)
DY=YM(LM)-DY(LM)
JB2=ICC(49)
JMM=ICC(50)
JJ1=INDEX(JQ,J)
LB=0
TX=RES-(.5*RESKK)+.001
IJ=RESK/TX
C     IJ=RESK*1.5/RES
IJ=1
IF(RES-RESKK.GE.0) IJ=0
IJ=RESKK/RES
ij=0
KOTT=KOT
JJ=JW
IF(IDES(JJ).GE.KK) GO TO 100
II=KK
II1=IDES(JJ)
GO TO 101
100 CONTINUE
II=IDES(JJ)
II1=KK
101 CONTINUE
K1=INDEX(JQ,J)
KK1=K1

```

```

NR=K1+IJ
MR=K1-IJ
MAX=9999
MIN=0
DO 2106 N=MR,NR
CALL FREE(JJ,II,II1,N,KK,III,III1,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
MIN=MAX0(MIN,III1)
MAX=MIN0(MAX,III)
2106 CONTINUE
III=MAX
III1=MIN
IF((III.EQ.IDES(JJ)).OR.(III1.EQ.IDES(JJ)))GO TO 109
IF((III.GT.KK).OR.(III1.LT.KK))GO TO 110
113 CONTINUE
ISTAT=-1
GO TO 111
110 CONTINUE
ISTAT=0
IF(III.GT.KK)KOT=III
IF(III1.LT.KK)KOT=III1
IF((KD.NE.JB2).OR.(J.NE.1))GO TO 9922
KMB=IABS(KK-KOT)
IF(KMB.LE.1)GO TO 9922
KSAVE=KOT
KQ=MIN0(KK,KOT)
IMAX=-99999
DO 600 IJH=1,KMB
KQ=KQ+1
MATR=MATRIX(JJ1,KQ,JWW)
IF((MATR.LE.IMAX).OR.(MATR.LT.0))GO TO 600
KSAVE=KQ
IMAX=MATR
600 CONTINUE
KOT=KSAVE
9922 CONTINUE
KOYY=KOT
GO TO 111
109 CONTINUE
LB=1
KOYY=KOT
IF(III.EQ.IDES(JJ))KOT=III
IF(III1.EQ.IDES(JJ))KOT=III1
JJ=JWW
J1=INDEX(JQ,J)
IF(IDES(JJ).GE.J1)GO TO 200
II=J1
III1=IDES(JJ)
GO TO 201
200 CONTINUE
II=IDES(JJ)
III1=J1
201 CONTINUE
K1=IDES(JW)
NR=K1+IJ
MR=K1-IJ
MIN=0
MAX=9999

```

```

DO 2206 N=MR,NR
CALL FREE(JJ,II,III1,N,J1,III,III1,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
MIN=MAX0(MIN,III1)
MAX=MIN0(III,MAX)
2206 CONTINUE
III=MAX
III1=MIN
IA=IABS(III-IDES(JJ))
IB=IABS(III1-IDES(JJ))
KOYY=KOT
IF((IB.LE.1).OR.(IA.LE.1))GO TO 112
IF(KD.EQ.JB2)GO TO 115
IA=IDES(JW)-KK
IF(IABS(IA).LE.1)GO TO 115
KOT=IDES(JW)-ISIGN(1,IA)
ISTAT=0
GO TO 111
115 CONTINUE
ISTAT=-1
GO TO 111
112 CONTINUE
ISTAT=IDES(JJ)
111 CONTINUE

```

C IF IT DETERMINED THAT A TRACE CANNOT BE COMPLETED, THEN IT TRIES TO  
C COMPLETE IT PIGGY-BACK. (THAT IS, IT WILL TERMINATE ON AN EXISTING  
C TRACE WHOSE DESTINATION IS THE SAME.)

```

IF(ISTAT.GT.0)GO TO 122
IF(KD.LT.3)GO TO 121
IF((KD.EQ.JB2).AND.(ISTAT.GT.0))GO TO 122
IF((JMM.NE.0).AND.(KD.GE.6))GO TO 121
IF((ISTAT.GT.0).AND.(KD.GE.6))ISTAT=0
IF(ISTAT.NE.0)GO TO 121
I1=MAX0(KOYY,KK)
J1=MIN0(KOYY,KK)
DO 151 JN=J1,I1
I=0
DO 991 KC=1,3
KF=KK1-2+KC
LX=MATRIX(KF,JN,JWW)
IF(LX.GE.-3)GO TO 151
LXD=IABS(LX)-3
IF((XDES.EQ.XM(LXD)).AND.(YDES.EQ.YM(LXD)))I=I+1
IF((XDES.EQ.DX(LXD)).AND.(YDES.EQ.DY(LXD)))I=I+1
IF(I.NE.KC)GO TO 151
991 CONTINUE
ISTAT=KK1
KOT=JN
INDEX(N7,50)=1
GO TO 121
151 CONTINUE
IF(LB.EQ.0)GO TO 121
JT=IABS(KK-IDES(JW))-1
IF(JT.LE.0)GO TO 121
IF(KK.LT.K1)MJ=-1
IF(KK.GT.K1)MJ=1

```

```

JT=JT+1
IL=0
DO 999 JK=1 , JT
IL=IL+1
LQ=K1+ (JK-1) *MJ
MR=LQ-IJ
NR=LQ+IJ
MIN=0
MAX=9999
DO 888 N=MR , NR
CALL FREE (JJ,II,III,N,JJ1,III,III1,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
MIN=MAX0 (MIN, III1)
MAX=MIN0 (III, MAX)
888 CONTINUE
III=MAX
III1=MIN
IF((III.EQ.KK1) .AND. (III1.EQ.KK1))GO TO 121
IF(III.EQ.KK1)KKM=III1
IF(III1.EQ.KK1)KKM=III
I1=MAX0 (KKM,KK1)
J1=MIN0 (KKM,KK1)
DO 152 JN=J1 , I1
I=0
DO 998 KC=1 , 3
KF=LQ-2+KC
LX=MATRIX (KF,JN,JW)
IF(LX.GE.-3)GO TO 152
LDX=IABS (LX)-3
IF((XDES.EQ.XM(LDX)) .AND. (YDES.EQ.YM(LDX)))I=I+1
IF((XDES.EQ.DX(LDX)) .AND. (YDES.EQ.DY(LDX)))I=I+1
IF(I.NE.KC)GO TO 152
998 CONTINUE
ISTAT=JN
KOT=LQ
INDEX(N7,50)=1
GO TO 121
152 CONTINUE
999 CONTINUE
121 CONTINUE

```

C JUDGMENTS ARE USED TO ACCEPT OR REJECT A COMPLETED TRACE.  
C IF THE SOLUTION IS DEEMED TO BE TOO CONVOLUTED AT TOO EARLY  
C AN EFFORT, IT WILL REJECT THE SOLUTION UNTIL THE LAST POSSIBLE  
C MOMENT OR UNTIL A SIMPLER SUBSEQUENT SOLUTION IS FOUND.

```

IF((ISTAT.GT.0) .AND. (DXX*DYY.EQ.0))GO TO 122
IF((DXX*DYY.NE.0) .AND. (KD.GE.6))GO TO 122
IF((KD.GE.6) .AND. (ISTAT.GT.0))GO TO 122
IF(KD.GE.5)GO TO 129
IF((ISTAT.GT.0) .AND. (J.GT.4))ISTAT=-1
129 CONTINUE
IF(JMM.EQ.1)GO TO 122
IJN=IABS (KK-KOT)
IF(J.GE.3)GO TO 125
KJJ=3
IF(DXX*DYY.NE.0)KJJ=2
IF((IJN.GT.3) .OR. (KD.GT.KJJ))GO TO 125

```

```

    IF(ISTAT.GT.0) ISTAT=-1
125 CONTINUE
    IF(J.LE.2) GO TO 122
    IF((KD.EQ.JB2).AND.(ISTAT.GT.0))GO TO 122
    IF((ISTAT.EQ.0).AND.(IJN.LE.3)) ISTAT=-1
122 CONTINUE
    IF(ISTAT.LT.0)GO TO 177
    JY=RESKK/RES
    IF(JY.EQ.0)GO TO 177
    JYY=2*JY+1
    IF(INDEX(N7-1,50).GE.0)GO TO 1260
    IF((KK1.EQ.ITEM(2)).OR.(KK1.EQ.ITEM(1)))GO TO 1260
    IF(J.eq.1)GO TO 1260
    KK2=INDEX(1,J)
    DO 661 I6=1,JYY
    NJ0=(I6-1)-JY
    IF(NJ0.EQ.0)GO TO 661
    N1=MATRIX(KK+NJ0,KK2-1,JW)
    N2=MATRIX(KK+NJ0,KK2,JW)
    N3=MATRIX(KK+NJ0,KK2+1,JW)
    IF((N1.LT.0).OR.(N2.LT.0)) ISTAT=-1
    IF(N3.LT.0) ISTAT=-1
661 CONTINUE
1260 CONTINUE
    IF(ISTAT.LT.0)GO TO 178
    IHQ=0
    IF((KK1.NE.ITEM(1)).AND.(KK1.NE.ITEM(2)))GO TO 223
    IF((KK.NE.ITEM(1)).AND.(KK.NE.ITEM(2)))GO TO 223
    IHQ=1
223 CONTINUE
    IST=ISTAT
    JY=RESKK/RES
    IF(JY.EQ.0)GO TO 177
    JYY=2*JY+1
    DO 666 I6=1,JYY
    NJ0=(I6-1)-JY
    N1=MATRIX(KOT+NJ0,KK1,JW)
    N2=MATRIX(KK1+1,KOT+NJ0,JWW)
    N3=MATRIX(KK1-1,KOT+NJ0,JWW)
    N4=MATRIX(KK+NJ0,KK1,JW)
    N5=MATRIX(KK1+1,KK+NJ0,JWW)
    N6=MATRIX(KK1-1,KK+NJ0,JWW)

C   CHANGES HERE
    IJT=0
    IF((IST.EQ.KK1).AND.(INDEX(N7,50).EQ.1)) IJT=1
    IF((IJT.EQ.1).AND.(NJ0.EQ.0))GO TO 222
788 CONTINUE
    IF((N1.Lt.0).OR.(N2.LT.0)) ISTAT=-1
    IF(N3.LT.0) ISTAT=-1
222 CONTINUE
    IF(IHQ.EQ.1)GO TO 666
    IF((N4.LT.0).OR.(N5.LT.0)) ISTAT=-1
    IF(N6.LT.0) ISTAT=-1
666 CONTINUE
    IF(ISTAT.EQ.-1)GO TO 178
    IF(INDEX(N7,50).EQ.0)GO TO 177
    IF(ISTAT.EQ.KK1)GO TO 177

```

```

DO 667 I6=1,JYY
NJ0=(I6-1)-JY
IF(NJ0.EQ.0)GO TO 667
N1=MATRIX(ISTAT+NJ0,K0T,JWW)
N2=MATRIX(K0T+1,ISTAT+NJ0,JW)
N3=MATRIX(K0T-1,ISTAT+NJ0,JW)
IF((N1.LT.0).OR.(N2.LT.0))ISTAT=-1
IF(N3.LT.0)ISTAT=-1
IF(ISTAT.EQ.-1)GO TO 178
667 CONTINUE
178 CONTINUE
177 CONTINUE
  if(istat.le.0)go to 127
  IF((ICOT.EQ.1).AND.(INDEX(N7,50).NE.1))ISTAT=-2
127 continue
  INDEX(N7-1,50)=ISTAT
  RETURN
  END
  SUBROUTINE DIRCTY(J,ISTAT,K0T,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
C
C THIS PROGRAM UPDATES THE DIRECTORY(MATRIX) AFTER A SOLUTION.
C
  INTEGER*2 MATRIX(N7,N7,2),INDEX(N7,50),ICC,IC
  COMMON/MAIN/JW,JWW,IDES(2),
  1ICC(50),IC(50),ITEM(2),RES,RESK,RESKK
  COMMON/DAVE/LZ,KD
  COMMON/RICE/TYPE,FF,POW,kmm,kmn
  COMMON/JR/LM,JFD
888 FORMAT(1X,6I8)
  IQ=-(LM+3)
  TX=RES-.5*RESKK+.001
  IJ=RESK/TX
  IJ=1
  IF(RES-RESKK.GE.0)IJ=0
  IJ=RESKK/RES
  IJ=0
  IF(POW.EQ.2.)IJ=0
  N=J
  DO 1 I=1,N
    MT=INDEX(IC(I),I)
    MAX=MAX0(MT,INDEX(1,I))
    MIN=MIN0(MT,INDEX(1,I))
    KG=INDEX(ICC(I)+1,I)
    MIN=MAX0(MIN-1,1)
    LK=IC(I)
    IF(IC(I).EQ.1)GO TO 15
    NR=KG+IJ
    MR=KG-IJ
    DO 2406 NW=MR,NR
    DO 2 M=MIN,MAX
2  MATRIX(M,NW,JWW)=IQ
    MINN=MIN
    MINN=MAX0(MIN-1,1)
    JJ=JWW
    CALL FREE(JJ,MINN,1,NW,MINN,III,IIII,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
    DO 3 M=IIII,MINN
    IX=MIN-M

```

```

3 IF(IX.LT.MATRIX(M,NW,JWW))MATRIX(M,NW,JWW)=IX
2406 CONTINUE
15 CONTINUE
  IF(I.EQ.N)GO TO 200
  KG1=INDEX(ICC(I+1)+1,I+1)
  MAX=MAX0(KG,KG1)
  MIN=MIN0(KG,KG1)
  MIN=MAX0(MIN-1,1)
  NR=MT+IJ
  MR=MT-IJ
  DO 2606 NW=MR,NR
  DO 20 M=MIN,MAX
20 MATRIX(M,NW,JW)=IQ
  MINN=MAX0(MIN-1,1)
  JJ=JW
  CALL FREE(JJ,MINN,1,NW,MINN,III,IIII,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
  DO 30 M=IIII,MINN
  IX=MIN-M
  IF(IX.LT.MATRIX(M,NW,JW))MATRIX(M,NW,JW)=IX
  30 CONTINUE
2606 CONTINUE
  GO TO 1
200 CONTINUE
  KG=INDEX(ICC(N)+1,N)
  MAX=MAX0(KG,KOT)
  MIN=MIN0(KG,KOT)
  IF(MIN.EQ.MAX)GO TO 3001
  MIN=MAX0(MIN-1,1)
  NR=MT+IJ
  MR=MT-IJ
  DO 2706 NW=MR,NR
  DO 2000 M=MIN,MAX
2000 MATRIX(M,NW,JW)=IQ
2300 FORMAT(1X,8I8)
  MINN=MIN-1
  MINN=MAX0(MINN,1)
  JJ=JW
  CALL FREE(JJ,MINN,1,NW,MINN,III,IIII,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
  DO 3000 M=IIII,MINN
  IX=MIN-M
  IF(IX.LT.MATRIX(M,NW,JW))MATRIX(M,NW,JW)=IX
3000 CONTINUE
2706 CONTINUE
3001 CONTINUE
  MAX=MAX0(ISTAT,MT)
  MIN=MIN0(ISTAT,MT)
  IF(MIN.EQ.MAX)GO TO 1
  MIN=MAX0(MIN-1,1)
  MINN=MAX0(MIN-1,1)
  NR=KOT+IJ
  MR=KOT-IJ
  DO 2806 NW=MR,NR
  DO 4000 M=MIN,MAX
4000 MATRIX(M,NW,JWW)=IQ
  JJ=JWW
  CALL FREE(JJ,MINN,1,NW,MINN,III,IIII,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
  DO 5000 M=IIII,MINN

```

```

IX=MIN-M
IF(IX.LT.MATRIX(M,NW,JWW))MATRIX(M,NW,JWW)=IX
5000 CONTINUE
2806 CONTINUE
1 CONTINUE
INX=ITEM(1)
INY=ITEM(2)
IFX=IDES(1)
IFY=IDES(2)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE CONNECT(J,SC,SD,KOT,ISTAT,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)

```

C THIS SUBROUTINE ACTUALLY CONSTRUCTS THE X,Y COORDINATES OF  
C THE COMPLETED TRACE KNOWING THE INDEXES AND RESOLUTION OF THE GRID.

```

INTEGER*2 MATRIX(N7,N7,2), INDEX(N7,50), ICC, IC
COMMON/MAIN/JW, JWW, IDES(2),
1 ICC(50), IC(50), ITEM(2), RES, RESK, RESKK
COMMON/DAVE/LZ, KD
COMMON/EXTRA/XTRA, YTRA
DIMENSION X(500), Y(500)
BNINE=-9999
BNINEE=99999
U=2./(SD-SC)
V=1.-(SD*U)
I=0
DO 1700 LX=1,J
I=I+1
IF(JW.EQ.2) GO TO 1800
X(I)=INDEX(ICC(LX)+1,LX)*RES
Y(I)=INDEX(1,LX)*RES
IF(IC(LX).EQ.1) GO TO 1900
I=I+1
X(I)=X(I-1)
Y(I)=INDEX(IC(LX),LX)*RES
1900 CONTINUE
IF(LX.EQ.J) GO TO 2000
I=I+1
X(I)=INDEX(ICC(LX+1)+1,LX+1)*RES
Y(I)=Y(I-1)
GO TO 1701
1800 CONTINUE
X(I)=INDEX(1,LX)*RES
Y(I)=INDEX(ICC(LX)+1,LX)*RES
IF(IC(LX).EQ.1) GO TO 1901
I=I+1
Y(I)=Y(I-1)
X(I)=INDEX(IC(LX),LX)*RES
1901 CONTINUE
IF(LX.EQ.J) GO TO 2000
I=I+1
Y(I)=INDEX(ICC(LX+1)+1,LX+1)*RES
X(I)=X(I-1)
GO TO 1701
2000 CONTINUE
IF(JW.EQ.2) GO TO 4000

```

```

I=I+1
X(I)=KOT*RES
Y(I)=Y(I-1)
I=I+1
X(I)=X(I-1)
Y(I)=ISTAT*RES
GO TO 1701
4000 CONTINUE
I=I+1
X(I)=X(I-1)
Y(I)=KOT*RES
I=I+1
X(I)=ISTAT*RES
Y(I)=Y(I-1)
1701 CONTINUE
1700 CONTINUE
DO 121 JH=1,I
IF(JH.EQ.I)GO TO 10
IF((X(JH).EQ.X(JH+1)).AND.(Y(JH).EQ.Y(JH+1)))GO TO 121
10 CONTINUE
3455 FORMAT(1X,2F8.3,I7)
WRITE(4,2323)X(JH),Y(JH)
121 CONTINUE
IF((XTRA.EQ.0.).AND.(YTRA.EQ.0.))GO TO 33
XQ=X(I)+XTRA
YQ=Y(I)+YTRA
WRITE(4,2323)XQ,YQ
33 CONTINUE
WRITE(4,2323)BNINE,BNINE
22 CONTINUE
900 CONTINUE
2323 FORMAT(2F9.3)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE GRID(SC,SD,KT,XM,YM,DY,TYFB,TYFE,KMM)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE DRAWS THE ENTIRE PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD COMPLETE
C WITH ALL OF THE SOURCES AND TARGET PIXELS. SPECIAL SYMBOLS ARE
C USED IF THE SOURCE OR TARGET IS A SURFACE MOUNT.
C
DOUBLE PRECISION U,V
DIMENSION XM(1),YM(1),DX(1),DY(1),TYFB(1),TYFE(1)
COMMON/STTT/YFB,YFE,KMN
TKMN=KMN
U=2./ (SD-SC)
V=1.- (SD*U)
DO 177 JJ=1,KT
IF((XM(JJ).NE.DX(JJ)).OR.(YM(JJ).NE.DY(JJ)))GO TO 712
GO TO 177
712 CONTINUE
XX=XM(JJ)
YY=YM(JJ)
XX=XX*U+V
YY=YY*U+V
IF(KMM.EQ.1)GO TO 211
IF(TYFB(JJ).NE.0.)GO TO 212
211 CONTINUE

```

```

IF((TYFB(JJ).NE.0.).AND.(TYFB(JJ).NE.TKMN))GO TO 212
TTT=.01
IF(TYFB(JJ).NE.0.)TTT=.005
IF((TYFB(JJ)*TYFE(JJ).NE.0.).AND.(TYFB(JJ).NE.TYFE(JJ)))TTT=.02
C   CALL JCIRCL(XX,YY,0.,TTT,5)
212 CONTINUE
XX=DX(JJ)
YY=DY(JJ)
IF(KMM.EQ.1)GO TO 2110
IF(TYFE(JJ).NE.0)GO TO 177
232 FORMAT(1X,4F8.3)
2110 CONTINUE
IF((TYFE(JJ).NE.0.).AND.(TYFE(JJ).NE.TKMN))GO TO 177
XX=XX*U+V
YY=YY*U+V
TTT=.01
IF(TYFE(JJ).NE.0.)TTT=.005
IF((TYFB(JJ)*TYFE(JJ).NE.0.).AND.(TYFB(JJ).NE.TYFE(JJ)))TTT=.02
C   CALL JCIRCL(XX,YY,0.,TTT,5)
177 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE SETUP(IDEV)
C
COMMON/RICE/TYPE,FF,POW,kmm,kmn
C
THIS ROUTINE INITIALIZE DI-3000 AND SETS THE HARDWARE OUTPUT
C DEVICE FOR PLOTTING

SCFE=1
RATIO=SCFE
C
SC=-1.
SD=1.
IDEV = 1
WRITE(*,22) KMN,KMM
WRITE (*,*) 'SELECT STATISTICS (0) OR PCB PLOT (1)'
22 FORMAT(30HTHIS SOLUTION ADDRESSES SURFACE,1X,I2,1X,5HLAYER,1X,I2)
READ *, IDEV
IF(IDEV.NE.1)GO TO 9990

C These next three statements are peculiar to the Tetrox 4107 terminal
C Its function is to switch to plot mode from ascii mode.

C   PRINT *, '2J'
C   PRINT *, '
C   PRINT *, 'A0'
9990 CONTINUE
C   CALL JBEGIN
C   IF (IDEV .EQ. 0) THEN
C       CALL JFSOPN (3,0,99,'METAFILE.DAT')
C   END IF
C   CALL JDINIT (IDEV)
C   CALL JDEVON (IDEV)
C   CALL JASPEK (IDEV,RATIO)
C   IF (RATIO .LT. 1.0) THEN
C       CALL JVSPAC (SC,SD,-RATIO,RATIO)

```

```

C      CALL JVPORT (SC,SD,-RATIO,RATIO)
C      ELSE
C          RATIO = 1./RATIO
C          CALL JVSPAC (-RATIO,RATIO,SC,SD)
C          CALL JVPORT (-RATIO,RATIO,SC,SD)
C      END IF
C      IF(IDEV.NE.1)GO TO 5656
C      WRITE(*,*) 'ENTER WINDOW BOUNDARIES (UMIN,UMAX,VMIN,VMAX)'
C      UMIN=-1.
C      UMAX=1.
C      VMIN=-1.
C      VMAX=1.
C      CALL JWINDO (UMIN,UMAX,VMIN,VMAX)
5656  CONTINUE
C      CALL JFRAME
C      CALL JOPEN
      RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE CLOSE (IDEV)
C
C      THIS ROUTINE TERMINATES DI-3000 AND THE HARDWARE OUTPUT DEVICE
C
C      CALL JCLOSE
C      CALL JPAUSE (IDEV)
C      CALL JFRAME
C      CALL JDEVOF (IDEV)
C      CALL JDEND (IDEV)
C      CALL JEND
      IF(IDEV.NE.1)GO TO 9991
C      PRINT *, '
9991  CONTINUE
      RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE INIT(INX,INY,IFX,IFY,KMM,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE INITIALIZES THE DIRECTORY AT THE TARGET AND SOURCE.
C
      DIMENSION IOR(4)
      INTEGER*2 MATRIX(N7,N7,2), INDEX(N7,50), ICC, IC
      COMMON/MAIN/JW,JWW,IDES(2),
      1ICC(50), IC(50), ITEM(2), RES, RESK, RESKK
      COMMON/STTT/YFB,YFE,KMN
      IB=YFB
      IE=YFE
      IF(IE+IB.NE.3)GO TO 1010
      X=2
      GO TO 1800
1010  CONTINUE
      IF(KMN.EQ.1)GO TO 1000
      IF((IB.EQ.1).AND.(IE.EQ.1))GO TO 1900
      GO TO 1001
1000  CONTINUE
      IF((IB.EQ.2).AND.(IE.EQ.2))GO TO 1900
1001  CONTINUE
      X=2
      IF((IB.EQ.0).OR.(IB.EQ.KMN))GO TO 1800
1800  CONTINUE

```

```

IOR(1)=INX
IOR(2)=INY
IOR(3)=IFX
IOR(4)=IFY
DO 1700 L=1,2
IF((X.EQ.1.).AND.(L.EQ.1))GO TO 1700
N=2*L-1
MX=IOR(N)
NX=IOR(N+1)
IF(L.EQ.1)ITY=IB
IF(L.EQ.2)ITY=IE
MX1=MX-1
MX2=MX+1
NX1=NX-1
NX2=NX+1
DO 1602 J1=NX1,NX2
DO 1780 J2=MX1, MX2
MX=J2
NX=J1
IF((J2-MX1.EQ.1).AND.(J1-NX1.EQ.1))MATRIX(MX,NX,1)=-2
IF(ITY.NE.0)GO TO 1104
IF((J2-MX1.NE.1).OR.(J1-NX1.NE.1))GO TO 1780
1104 CONTINUE
IF((MATRIX(MX,NX,1).NE.-2).AND.(MATRIX(MX,NX,1).GT.-4))
1MATRIX(MX,NX,1)=-3
M1=MAX0(1,MX-1)
IF(MATRIX(M1,NX,1).LT.0)GO TO 2000
M10=MAX0(1,M1-1)
MATRIX(M1,NX,1)=0
IF(MATRIX(M10,NX,1).LE.0)GO TO 2000
CALL FREE(1,M10,1,NX,M10,III,IIII1,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
DO 19 J=IIII1,M10
IX=M1-J
19 IF(IX.LT.MATRIX(J,NX,1))MATRIX(J,NX,1)=IX
2000 CONTINUE
M2=MAX0(1,NX-1)
IF((J1-NX1.EQ.1).AND.(J2-MX1.EQ.1))MATRIX(NX,MX,2)=-2
IF(ITY.NE.0)GO TO 1105
IF((J1-NX1.NE.1).OR.(J2-MX1.NE.1))GO TO 1780
1105 CONTINUE
IF((MATRIX(NX,MX,2).NE.-2).AND.(MATRIX(NX,MX,2).GT.-4))
1MATRIX(NX,MX,2)=-3
IF(MATRIX(M2,MX,2).LT.0)GO TO 1780
MATRIX(M2,MX,2)=0
M11=MAX0(1,M2-1)
IF(MATRIX(M11,MX,2).LE.0)GO TO 1780
CALL FREE(2,M11,1,MX,M11,III,IIII1,MATRIX,INDEX,N7)
DO 18 J=IIII1,M11
IX=M2-J
18 IF(IX.LT.MATRIX(J,MX,2))MATRIX(J,MX,2)=IX
1780 CONTINUE
1602 CONTINUE
1700 CONTINUE
1900 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE VSRTR(A,LA,IR)

```

C IMSL ROUTINE NAME - VSRTTR

C-----

C COMPUTER - CDC/SINGLE

C LATEST REVISION - JANUARY 1, 1978

C PURPOSE - SORTING OF ARRAYS BY ALGEBRAIC VALUE -  
PERMUTATIONS RETURNED

C USAGE - CALL VSRTTR (A,LA,IR)

C ARGUMENTS A - ON INPUT, A CONTAINS THE ARRAY TO BE SORTED.  
ON OUTPUT, A CONTAINS THE SORTED ARRAY.

C LA - INPUT VARIABLE CONTAINING THE NUMBER OF  
ELEMENTS IN THE ARRAY TO BE SORTED.

C IR - VECTOR OF LENGTH LA.  
ON INPUT, IR CONTAINS THE INTEGER VALUES  
1,2,...,LA. SEE REMARKS.  
ON OUTPUT, IR CONTAINS A RECORD OF THE  
PERMUTATIONS MADE ON THE VECTOR A.

C PRECISION/HARDWARE - SINGLE/ALL

C REQD. IMSL ROUTINES - NONE REQUIRED

C CONVENTIONS IS AVAILABLE IN THE MANUAL  
INTRODUCTION OR THROUGH IMSL ROUTINE UHELP

C REMARKS THE VECTOR IR MUST BE INITIALIZED BEFORE ENTERING  
VSRTTR. ORDINARILY, IR(1)=1, IR(2)=2, ...,  
IR(LA)=LA. FOR WIDER APPLICABILITY, ANY INTEGER  
THAT IS TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH A(I) FOR I=1,2,...,LA  
MAY BE ENTERED INTO IR(I).

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C WARRANTY - IMSL WARRANTS ONLY THAT IMSL TESTING HAS BEEN  
APPLIED TO THIS CODE. NO OTHER WARRANTY,  
EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS APPLICABLE.

C-----

C DIMENSION A(1),IR(1)  
C EXTENDED DUMMY A,IR

C SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARGUMENTS  
C SPECIFICATIONS FOR LOCAL VARIABLES

C INTEGER IU(21),IL(21),I,M,J,K,IJ,IT,L,ITT

C REAL T,TT,R

C FIRST EXECUTABLE STATEMENT

C IF (LA.LE.0) RETURN

M = 1

I = 1

J = LA

R = .375

```

5 IF (I.EQ.J) GO TO 45
IF (R.GT..5898437) GO TO 10
R = R+3.90625E-2
GO TO 15
10 R = R-.21875
15 K = I
C
C
      IJ = I+(J-I)*R
      T = A(IJ)
      IT = IR(IJ)
C
C
      IF (A(I).LE.T) GO TO 20
      A(IJ) = A(I)
      A(I) = T
      T = A(IJ)
      IR(IJ) = IR(I)
      IR(I) = IT
      IT = IR(IJ)
20 L = J
C
C
      IF (A(J).GE.T) GO TO 30
      A(IJ) = A(J)
      A(J) = T
      T = A(IJ)
      IR(IJ) = IR(J)
      IR(J) = IT
      IT = IR(IJ)
C
C
      IF (A(I).LE.T) GO TO 30
      A(IJ) = A(I)
      A(I) = T
      T = A(IJ)
      IR(IJ) = IR(I)
      IR(I) = IT
      IT = IR(IJ)
      GO TO 30
25 IF (A(L).EQ.A(K)) GO TO 30
      TT = A(L)
      A(L) = A(K)
      A(K) = TT
      ITT = IR(L)
      IR(L) = IR(K)
      IR(K) = ITT
C
C
      30 L = L-1
      IF (A(L).GT.T) GO TO 30
C
C
      35 K = K+1
      IF (A(K).LT.T) GO TO 35
C
      IF (K.LE.L) GO TO 25

```

SELECT A CENTRAL ELEMENT OF THE  
ARRAY AND SAVE IT IN LOCATION T

IF FIRST ELEMENT OF ARRAY IS GREATER  
THAN T, INTERCHANGE WITH T

IF LAST ELEMENT OF ARRAY IS LESS THAN  
T, INTERCHANGE WITH T

IF FIRST ELEMENT OF ARRAY IS GREATER  
THAN T, INTERCHANGE WITH T

FIND AN ELEMENT IN THE SECOND HALF OF  
THE ARRAY WHICH IS SMALLER THAN T

FIND AN ELEMENT IN THE FIRST HALF OF  
THE ARRAY WHICH IS GREATER THAN T

INTERCHANGE THESE ELEMENTS

```

C                                         SAVE UPPER AND LOWER SUBSCRIPTS OF
C                                         THE ARRAY YET TO BE SORTED
  IF (L-I.LE.J-K) GO TO 40
  IL(M) = I
  IU(M) = L
  I = K
  M = M+1
  GO TO 50
40 IL(M) = K
  IU(M) = J
  J = L
  M = M+1
  GO TO 50
C                                         BEGIN AGAIN ON ANOTHER PORTION OF
C                                         THE UNSORTED ARRAY
  45 M = M-1
    IF (M.EQ.0) RETURN
    I = IL(M)
    J = IU(M)
  50 IF (J-I.GE.11) GO TO 15
    IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 5
    I = I-1
  55 I = I+1
    IF (I.EQ.J) GO TO 45
    T = A(I+1)
    IT = IR(I+1)
    IF (A(I).LE.T) GO TO 55
    K = I
  60 A(K+1) = A(K)
    IR(K+1) = IR(K)
    K = K-1
    IF (T.LT.A(K)) GO TO 60
    A(K+1) = T
    IR(K+1) = IT
    GO TO 55
  END

```

## USER'S GUIDE

"Router" is the name of the software package that automatically routes signal traces given only the coordinates of the source and target.

The testpgm file contains the actual code. The router software initially expects the input to be consistent with the statistical summary rather than the plot. This expectation allows a match with the sample file to verify correct installation. In other words, the router software will ask the user to enter "0" for a statistical summary or "1" for a plot of actual signal traces. For purposes of installation, enter "0". Once the user has installed the plotting software for his particular installation, actual plotting can begin.

Definitions of the input variables in the calling sequence and the name-common variables follows, with dimensional size where appropriate.

First, the name-common and its corresponding variables:

```
common/david/nco,pdw,n1,xll(20),yll(20),xur(20),yur(20),bw,bh,noo,  
n11,n12,resl
```

Each of the variables in name-common are now specifically defined (all dimensions are presumed to be in inches).

nco is the number of connections (If there are pins with no connections, then the source and target coordinates are the same and they will not contribute to the percentage of completions)

pdw is the pad diameter width

n1 is the number of unroutables rectangular areas. (Applicable only to boards which do not have surface mounts.)

xll(i) and yll(i) are the coordinates of the lower left corner of the ith unroutable area.

xur(i) and yur(i) are the coordinates of the upper right corner of the ith unroutable area.

bw and bh are the board width and height. These dimensions should include a border of at least 0.3 of an inch around the pins.

noo is the number of surfaces. A value of 1(one) means no surface mounts. a value of 2(two) means surface mounts are used.

n11= layers associated with surface 1  
n12= layers associated with surface 2 (if noo is one, then n12 is of no value. Also, each layer is two-sided.)

resl is the resolution of the grid and all values are assumed to be in inches.

The calling sequence is as follows:

```
call router(dx,dy,xm,ym,type,tyfb,wk,iwk1,iwk2,iwk3,matrix,index,n)
where all the variables from dx through iwk3 are dimensioned the size
equal to the number of connections. The meanings of this subset only,
follows.
```

dx is the x coordinate of the target.

dy is the y coordinate of the target.

xm is the x coordinate of the source.

ym is the y coordinate of the source.

type is one type of coordinates dx and dy.

tyfb is one type of coordinates xm and ym.

The type of each router is determined by the following codes where  
type or tyfb may assume any of three values:

code=0 means the coordinate is a through-pin

code=1 means the coordinate is a surface mount on surface 1

code=2 means the coordinate is a surface mount on surface 2

For example, tyfb(1)=0 means the coordinate xm(1),ym(1) is a through-pin.  
If however tyfb(1)=2, then xm(1),ym(1) would be a surface mount on  
surface 2.....etc, etc.

Real work arrays and integer arrays:

wk is an undefined real work array.

iwk1, iwk2, and iwk3 are all integer work arrays.

The integer, n, is defined as:

```
n=[max(bh,bw)/resl]+.001
```

Thus, the dimension of the undefined integer-array matrix is n\*n  
and the dimension of the undefined integer-array index is 25\*n.

Note that (1) there is no input for the signal trace width, (2) it is  
assumed that the user will choose the resolution of the grid(resl) in such a way  
as to accommodate the signal traces and feed-throughs on two adjacent parallel  
tracks(rows/columns), and (3) it is assumed that all pin locations are multiples  
of the grid resolution.

The J-routines found in the router software can be replaced to correspond to  
the equivalent functions.

**NASA  
Technical  
Paper  
3639**

September 1996

# A Formal Algorithm for Routing Traces on a Printed Circuit Board

David R. Hedgley, Jr.

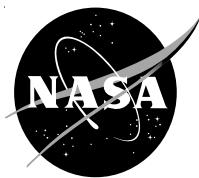


**NASA  
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**A Formal Algorithm for  
Routing Traces on a  
Printed Circuit Board**

**David R. Hedgley, Jr.**  
*Dryden Flight Research Center  
Edwards, California*



National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration  
Office of Management  
Scientific and Technical  
Information Program

## ABSTRACT

This paper addresses the classical problem of printed circuit board routing: that is, the problem of automatic routing by a computer other than by brute force that causes the execution time to grow exponentially as a function of the complexity. Most of the present solutions are either inexpensive but not efficient and fast, or efficient and fast but very costly. Many solutions are proprietary, so not much is written or known about the actual algorithms upon which these solutions are based. This paper presents a formal algorithm for routing traces on a printed circuit board. The solution presented is very fast and efficient and for the first time speaks to the question eloquently by way of symbolic statements.

## NOMENCLATURE

The following nomenclature do not appear in alphabetical order as each definition is predicated upon previous definitions.

- $\mu$  the major axis (horizontal or vertical direction) where the sequence  $\{J_i\}$  is associated with  $\mu$ .
- $\beta$  the minor axis (horizontal or vertical direction) where the sequence  $\{M_{k_i}\}$  is associated with  $\beta$ .
- RM a rectangular matrix of evenly spaced grid points where a node is defined to be an arbitrary grid point belonging to RM.
- $RM_h$  RM represented as a sequence of horizontal lines composed of grid points.
- $RM_v$  RM represented as a sequence of vertical lines composed of grid points (fig. 1).

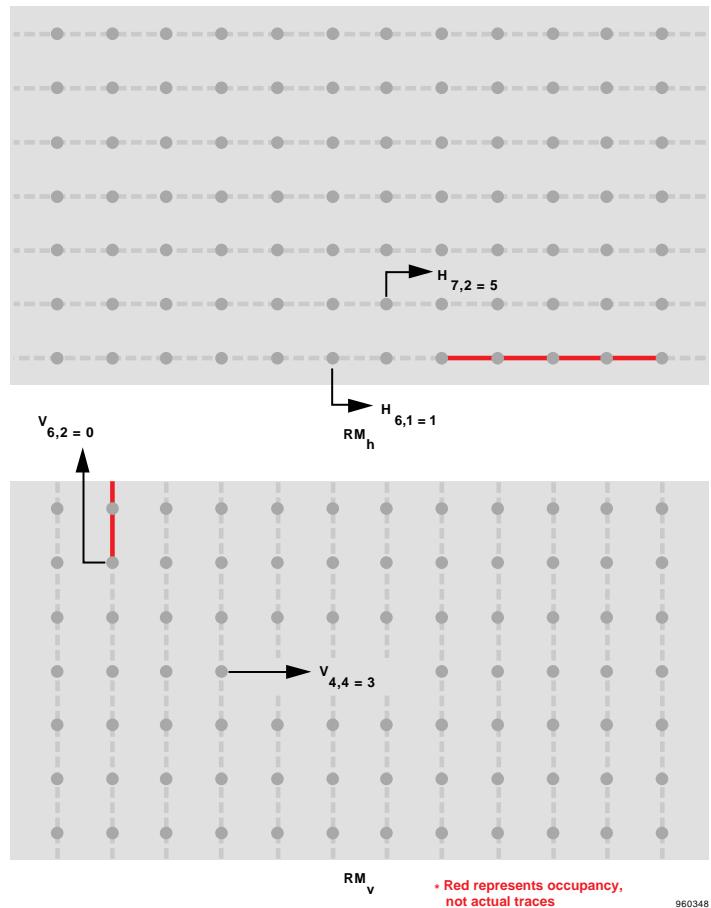


Figure 1. A representation of an internal matrix.

$H_{p, l}$	the number of available nodes from left to right at the node, $(p, l)$ , that belongs to $RM_h$ (fig. 1).
$V_{p, l}$	the number of available nodes from bottom to top at the node, $(p, l)$ , that belongs to $RM_v$ .
$J_i$	the $i^{\text{th}}$ designated node on the major axis where sequence $\{J_i\}$ is monotonic and bounded. That is, if $(IB, MB)$ and $(IE, ME)$ are the initial and terminal nodes respectively, then $IB = J_1 > J_2 > J_3 > J_4 \dots J_n = IE$ , or $IB = J_1 < J_2 < J_3 < J_4 \dots J_n = IE$ . (These inequalities are consistent with the horizontal axis as the major axis. Otherwise, the sequence $\{J_i\}$ is bounded by $MB$ and $ME$ , and the inequalities will be consistent with the vertical axis as the major axis. Moreover, $ J_i - J_{i-1} $ represents the number of available nodes between $J_i$ and $J_{i-1}$ . That is, the sequence $\{J_i\}$ is determined by availability (fig. 2). If $IB = IE$ or $MB = ME$ , then only one major axis (direction) exists.)
$M_{k_i}$	the $k^{\text{th}}$ designated node on the minor axis that intersects the major axis at $J_i$ , where $M_{k_i}$ may not be monotonic or bounded for any $i$ . The sequence $\{M_{k_i}\}$ is designated by the assignment of nodes in a cluster, if possible (fig. 2).
$N_i \geq 1$	the number of nodes ( $1 \leq k_i \leq N_i$ ) on the minor axis associated with $J_i$ . The $M_{1_i}$ denotes the intersection node of the minor axis with the major axis at $J_i$ .
$S(J_i, M_{k_i})$	the discrete function that first interrogates the availability of a path belonging to either $RM_h$ or $RM_v$ , which is initiated at the node $(J_i, M_{k_i})$ , in the major direction. If applicable, the function then subsequently interrogates the availability of a path in the minor direction if, and only if, $J_{i+1} = IE$ or $ME$ . The values of $S(J_i, M_{k_i})$ are defined as follows:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA = No availability (not any space on the major axis is free).</li> <li>• PA = Partial availability on the major axis.</li> <li>• TA = Total availability (both axes are free to complete the trace).</li> </ul>

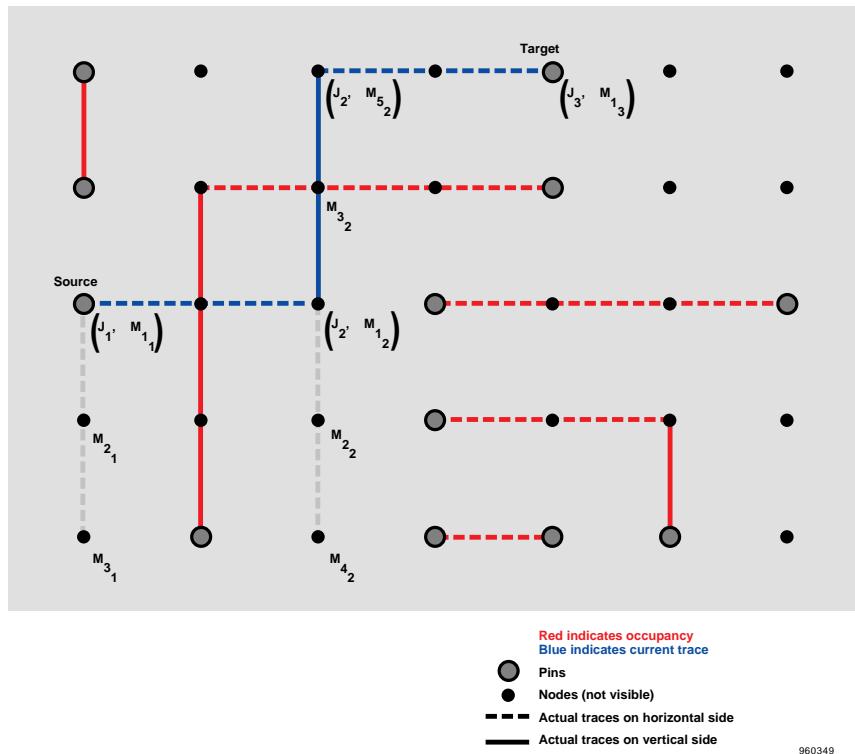


Figure 2. A representation of a typical trace.

NI no further interrogation, implying total success or total failure.

## Definitions of Operations:

$C \leftrightarrow D$  the exchange of definitions of C and D.

$C \not\leftrightarrow D$  the exchange of definitions of C and D cannot take place.

$E[S(b, c)]$  evaluate  $S(b, c)$ .

## INTRODUCTION

An automated solution to the printed circuit board problem that is both efficient and cost effective continues to be in great demand. Most of the present solutions<sup>1-4</sup> are either inexpensive but not efficient and fast, or efficient and fast but very costly. In either case, no solution exists that describes its algorithm symbolically with any degree of eloquence, nor are any algorithms sufficiently fast enough to facilitate parts placement for optimization. Many solutions are proprietary, so not much is written or known about the actual algorithms upon which these solutions are based.

The purpose of this paper is to accomplish three objectives:

- To facilitate optimization of arrangement of parts (for example, resistors and capacitors) on printed circuit boards for more sophisticated and expensive systems.
- To make a very fast and efficient algorithm accessible at no cost for individual users or small companies.
- To serve as a pedagogical tool that has heuristic value by presenting a formal symbolic structure that describes the entire algorithm.

## FORMAL SYMBOLIC STATEMENTS

The purpose of the following algorithm, presented as a list of symbolic statements, is to construct a path from the source node, (IB, MB), to the target node, (IE, ME). A typical path (fig. 2) is described by the sequence of nodes  $(J_1, M_{1_1})$ ,  $(J_2, M_{1_2})$ ,  $(J_2, M_{5_2})$ , and  $(J_3, M_{1_3})$ . In this case,  $M_{1_1} = M_{1_2}$  and  $M_{5_2} = M_{1_3}$ . In general, if  $(J_i, M_{k_i})$  is an arbitrary element in a sequence leading to a solution, then the next element in the sequence will be either  $(J_{i+1}, M_{1_{(i+1)}})$  or  $(J_i, M_{(k+u)_i})$ , where  $u \geq 0$ . Thus, the algorithm is as follows:

- $N_i > 1, k_i < N_i, \text{ and } S(J_i, M_{k_i}) = NA \Rightarrow E[S(J_i, M_{(k+1)_i})]$
- $i > 1, N_i \geq 1, k_i = N_i, \text{ and } S(J_i, M_{k_i}) = NA \Rightarrow E[S(J_{i-1}, M_{(k+1)_{i-1}})]$
- $i = 1, N_i \geq 1, k_i = N_i, \text{ and } S(J_i, M_{k_i}) = NA \Rightarrow \mu \leftrightarrow \beta \text{ or } (IB, MB) \leftrightarrow (IE, ME) \text{ and } E[S(J_1, M_{1_1})]$
- $i = 1, N_i \geq 1, k_i = N_i, S(J_i, M_{k_i}) = NA, \mu \not\leftrightarrow \beta \text{ and } (IB, MB) \not\leftrightarrow (IE, ME) \Rightarrow NI$
- $S(J_i, M_{k_i}) = PA \Rightarrow E[S(J_{i+1}, M_{1_{(i+1)}})]$
- $S(J_i, M_{k_i}) = TA \Rightarrow NI$

The efficiency of the algorithm is also predicated upon the process that determines the availability of rows and columns and determines the maintenance of the two respective directories. That is, a directory of rows,  $RM_h$ , and a directory of columns,  $RM_v$ , are maintained where each directory theoretically addresses different sides of the routing board. If required, any subsequent layers or surface mounts are handled similarly.

In general, the determination of the availability at an arbitrary node,  $(p, l)$ , with respect to either  $RM_h$  or  $RM_v$  may be addressed accurately, keeping in mind that  $H_{p, l}$  and  $V_{p, l}$  are interchangeable as they relate to the following explanation (fig. 1). For the sake of specificity,  $H_{p, l}$  will be employed here. Thus, let  $(u_o, l_o)$  be a target with respect to  $(p_o, l_o)$  and where  $u_o > p_o$ . Then the availability at  $(p_o, l_o) = \min[H_{p_o, l_o}, u_o - p_o]$ . However, if  $u_o < p_o$ , then construct the equation  $T_o = H_{u_o, l_o} - (p_o - u_o)$ . Consider the two cases  $T_o \geq 0$  and  $T_o < 0$ . If  $T_o \geq 0$ , then the availability at  $(p_o, l_o)$  with respect to  $(u_o, l_o)$  is  $p_o - u_o$ . If  $T_o < 0$ , let  $T = H_{u, l_o} - (p_o - u)$ , where  $u_o < u < p_o$ . Then the availability at the node  $(p_o, l_o)$  that belongs to  $RM_h$  is calculated using the bisection method whose direction of seek is governed by the sign of  $T$ . Moreover, because the maximum availability is sought, the number of iterations will be  $n = [\text{LOG}_2(p_o - u_o)] + 1$ .

The integrity of the algorithm, which is implemented by recursive descent, is not disturbed by either the definition of the major and minor axes or the specificity of the terminal and initial nodes. Therefore, all four combinations of axes and nodes are transparent to the algorithm itself. Furthermore, an additional criterion to interchange axes or nodes could be predicated on the value of  $i$  or the magnitude of  $k_i$  for some  $i$ .

The number of vias can be minimized from the contents of the directories ( $RM_v$  and  $RM_h$ ) after the solution is complete. This reduction results in a lower cost for the actual physical implementation of the solution. Finally, the updating of the directories dynamically is trivial, as the  $RM_v$  and  $RM_h$  contents are corrected based on the values of  $J_i$  and the corresponding  $M_{k_i}$  resulting from the monotonic sequence  $\{J_i\}$ .

The application of the theory presented confirms the objectives sought. Appendix A presents examples of typical solutions found. Moreover, a comparison study of the state-of-the-art algorithms is made. Appendix B addresses the efficiency, the cost, the ratio of solution to the Manhattan distance, and the central processing unit time.

## CONCLUSION

An automated solution to the printed circuit board problem that circumvents the devastation of exponential growth as a function of complexity has been presented. Moreover, application of the theory displayed in Appendix A demonstrates its versatility and range. The statistics presented in Appendix B confirm the objectives sought. The computer program based upon the ideas presented here will be offered by COSMIC, located in Athens, Georgia.

*The author wishes to acknowledge Glenn Bever, Rodney Bogue, and Harry Chiles for their many helpful suggestions.*

## APPENDIX A EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL SOLUTIONS\*

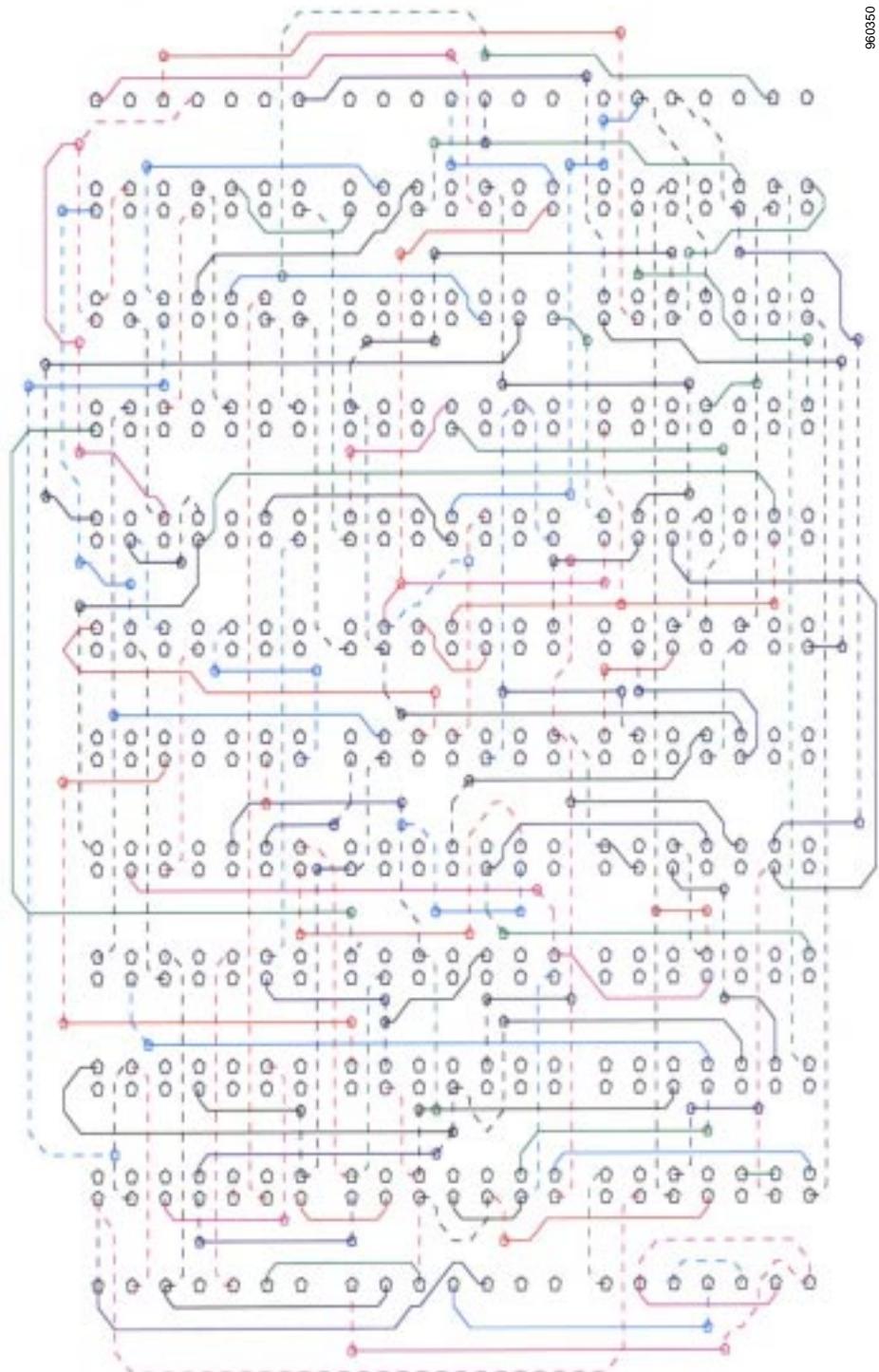


Figure A-1. Board without grid interference considerations; grid size = 0.05 in.

\*Dash lines and solid lines are on different sides of the layer.

960351

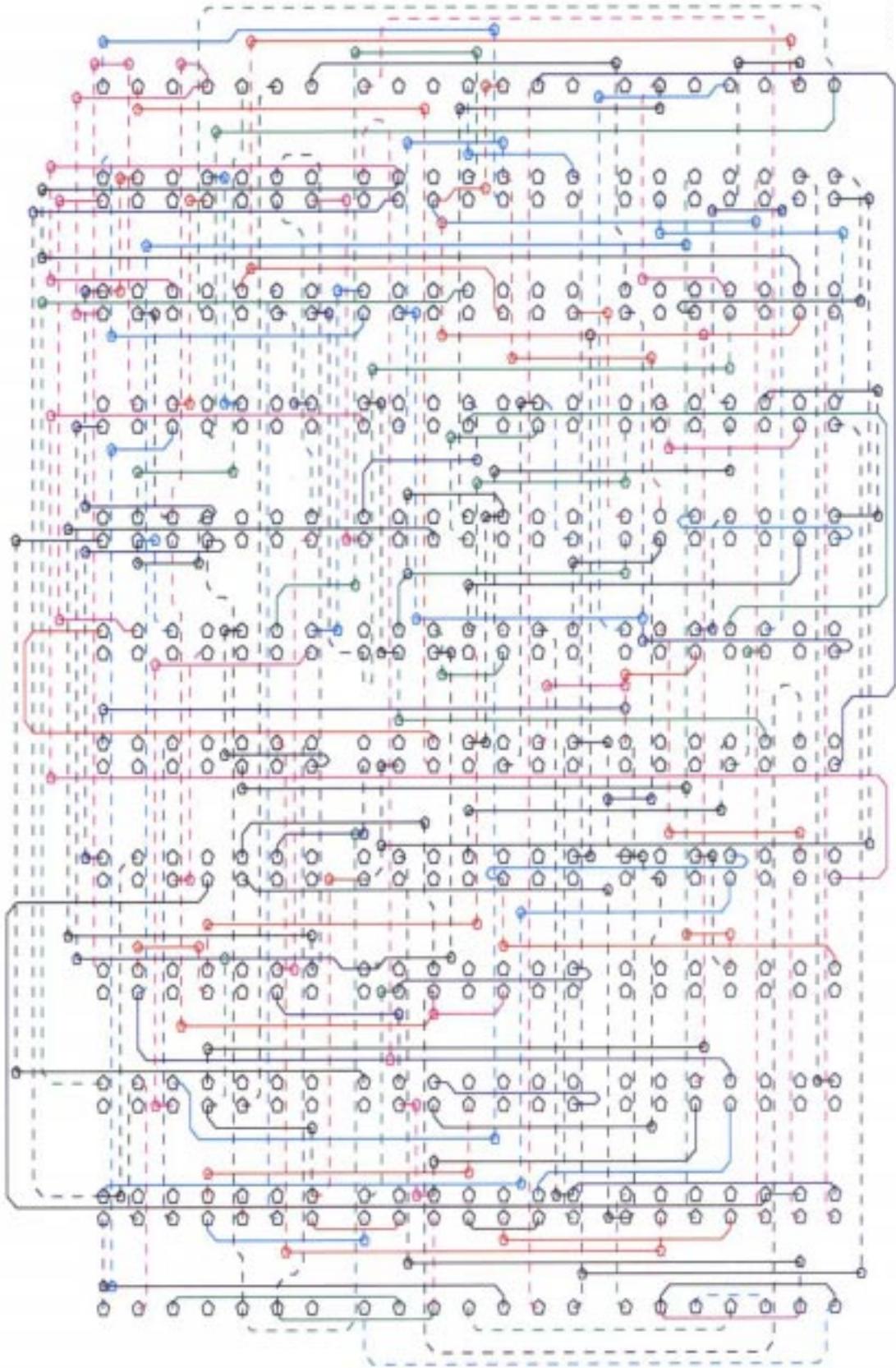


Figure A-2. Board with grid interference considerations; grid size = 0.025 in.

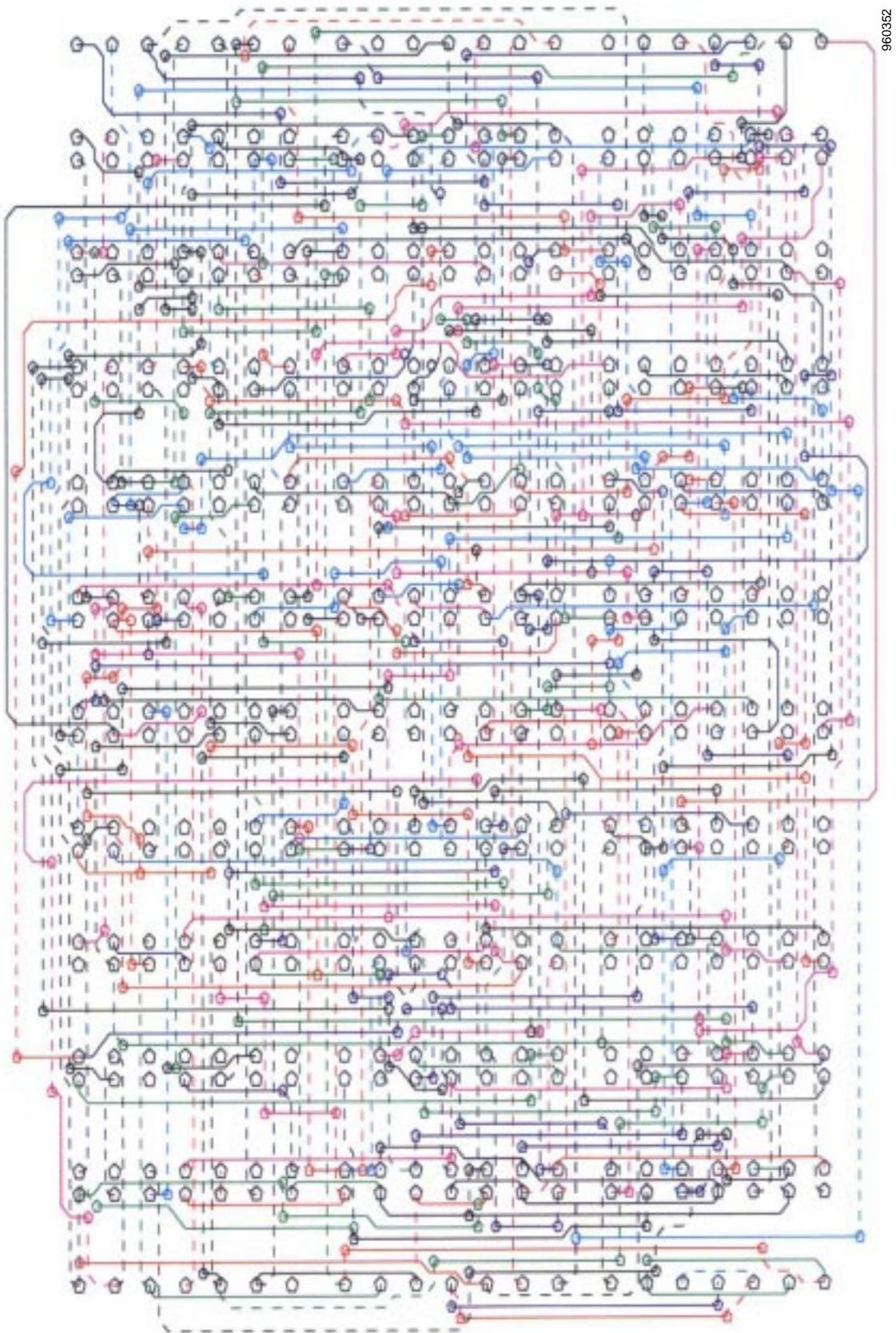


Figure A-3. Board without grid interference considerations; grid size = 0.025 in.

**APPENDIX B**  
**TABLE OF COMPARISONS\***

Algorithm	Ratio, actual distance/ Manhattan distance	Completion rate, percent	Cost, dollars	CPU time, minutes
Shape tech	1.05	98–100	12,000	10
Pcad	1.10	92	4,000	30
Hedgley	0.97	93	0	0.25

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\*Chart statistics are reflective of a one-layer board that is two-sided with equivalent grid sizes.

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This paper addresses the classical problem of printed circuit board routing: that is, the problem of automatic routing by a computer other than by brute force that causes the execution time to grow exponentially as a function of the complexity. Most of the present solutions are either inexpensive but not efficient and fast, or efficient and fast but very costly. Many solutions are proprietary, so not much is written or known about the actual algorithms upon which these solutions are based. This paper presents a formal algorithm for routing traces on a printed circuit board. The solution presented is very fast and efficient and for the first time speaks to the question eloquently by way of symbolic statements.

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<p>This disk contains both a FORTRAN computer program and the corresponding user's guide that facilitates both its incorporation into your system and its utility. The computer program represents an efficient algorithm that routes signal traces on layers of a printed circuit with both through-pins and surface mounts. The computer program included is an implementation of the ideas presented in the theoretical paper titled <i>A Formal Algorithm for Routing Signal Traces on a Printed Circuit Board</i>, NASA TP-3639 published in 1996. The computer program in the "connects" file can be read with a FORTRAN compiler and readily integrated into software unique to each particular environment where it might be used.</p>			
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